

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

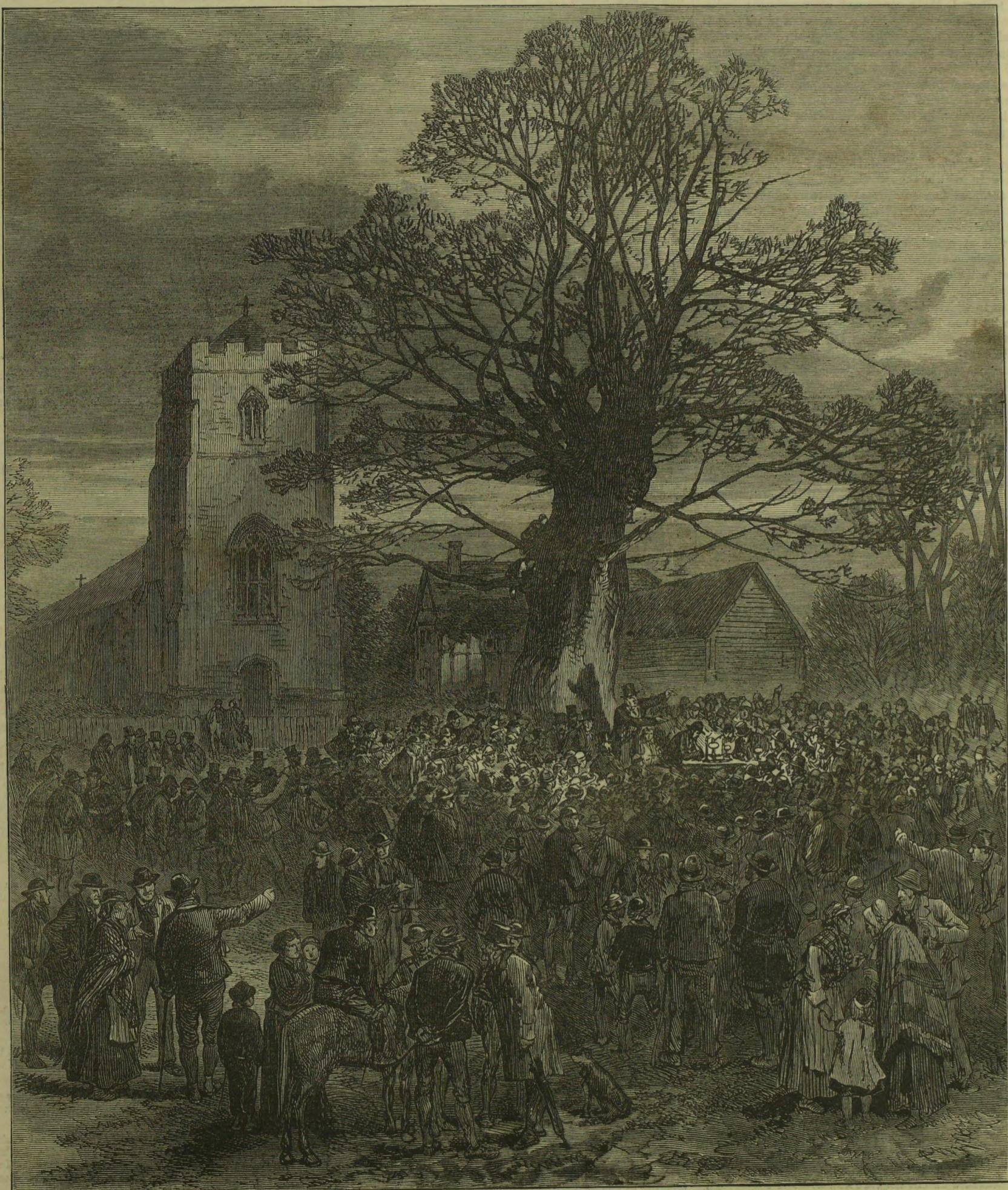


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THE WARWICKSHIRE FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE: MEETING AT WHITNASH.
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THE WARWICKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL STRIKE.

A novel, significant, and very serious social phenomenon has been displaying itself over a large area of what may be regarded as *par excellence* the agricultural district of England. The farm labourers, hitherto looked upon as the lowermost stratum of the industrial classes, and utterly incapable of achieving any amelioration of their condition by combined effort, have exhibited during the last month a capacity for union, moderated by self-restraint and sagacity, which has come upon the public with all the effect of a surprise. The remote causes of this movement are not very difficult to trace. As when one is suddenly seized with fever it is comparatively easy to detect a number of predisposing influences in the habits and condition of the unfortunate subject of it, while it may be impossible to fix on the proximate cause to which the attack must be referred, so, in the case of the strike of agricultural labourers in Warwickshire, one may be at a loss to ascertain the special agency which, acting upon their depressed condition, has almost instantaneously reversed the common laws in conformity with which they have traditionally acted. Combination among agricultural labourers has, up to the present time, been regarded as impracticable. There are many obstacles in the way of any such result. The tillers of the land are for the most part segregated into small neighbourhoods. Their opportunities for the interchange of views and sentiments are "few and far between." Their intellectual cultivation is low. Their physical toil and their straitened circumstances indispose them from making the best use of even those means of mental improvement which fall within their reach. They have no cheap press to diffuse among them common ideas and aspirations. It may be said of them—of course with some shade of reserve—that each man is doomed to "bear his own burden." The movement, therefore, which seems to have taken its spontaneous rise in Warwickshire is perhaps one of the most striking events in modern times.

Let us look at it dispassionately; for if ever there was a case in which the words of our dramatic bard might be accepted as wise counsel, "neither extenuate nor set down aught in malice," this is a case of the kind. That the labourers upon the soil have a perfect right, legal as well as moral, to combine for the purpose of bettering their condition is unquestionable. Nobody, we suppose, will think of denying it. All men are justified in using—nay, more, are bound to use—every legitimate means to which their position gives them access to raise their lot to as high a scale of actual comfort, and of potentiality of usefulness to others, as their abilities and opportunities may put within their power.

Further, it can hardly be contested that the agricultural labourers, as a class, find, in their normal condition, abundant reason for availing themselves of their right, in order to obtain the end we have indicated. Their toil is great. Their remuneration is scanty. The hardships to which they are exposed are numerous; and, worst of all, their prospects, when old age has overtaken them, are without hope. We do not enter here into any examination of the data which have been supplied to the public by both sides as to the extent of the labourers' earnings. Farmers and men may have selected extreme cases for illustration of general rules, and both may have unconsciously exaggerated the statements they have put forth. The general fact, however, that the agricultural labourers of this country (with partial exceptions which may be accounted for) are ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-housed, and over-worked, has long been notorious. For the most part, consequently, society looks upon the upheaving which is now taking place with something of sympathy, mingled, however, with vague apprehension. What will be the eventual outcome of the movement? It is rapidly spreading. It seems likely to continue. It cannot be without serious consequences, whether of weal or woe to the labourers themselves, to the farmers who employ them, and to the country at large.

Hitherto, strange as it may seem, the agricultural strike has been characterised by an entire abstinence from overbearing or violent methods. Those who are conducting it have employed the influence they have obtained with moderation, sagacity, and good feeling. Mr. Arch, the most prominent of the promoters of the strike, to whose exertions more than to those of any other individual the immediate success of it may be ascribed, is no vulgar agitator. He has become the apostle of his class. He has qualified himself for the work he has undertaken by a long course of self-denial, privation, and suffering. He is a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, and appears to be under the influence and the moral restraints of strong religious sentiment. Wherever he goes he uniformly cautions his hearers that their combination should take the form of "defence, not defiance;" and that, even if they should possess "a giant's strength, 'twere tyrannous to use it like a giant." To act fairly and justly to their employers in striving to raise themselves from their depressed condition is a duty, he tells his followers, from which they must never swerve. To avail themselves of their union at critical periods of the year, such as harvest or when stacks are uncovered for thrashing, would be alike impolitic and dishonest. His efforts evidently aim at putting the labourers on a level with the farmers in striking their bargains. To a very considerable extent they are now at their employer's

mercy; at any rate, he is able to dictate the terms upon which his work shall be done. Good feeling may prompt him, and often does, to make those terms with some regard to the wants of his labourers; but the general rule, of course, prevails with farmers, as with other men, to buy their labour as cheaply as possible.

It is difficult to forecast the economical or the social consequences of this movement. Very much will depend upon the moderation of both parties. Neither of them have yet exposed themselves to severe hostile criticism. Neither of them have irretrievably committed themselves to extreme resolutions. It is a case in which wise and impartial mediation is much to be desired; and such mediation, we are given to understand, will be attempted. But it is useless to conceal from ourselves the probability—amounting almost to a moral certainty—that, however the present strike may end, the future relations of farmers to their labourers will be very different from those which have existed up to the present time. The tendencies and social conditions which have led to the existing combination of farm labourers cannot be suddenly modified to such an extent as fully to solve the problem involved. The processes by which that solution will be reached may be more or less easy, more or less painful; but it is quite evident that a great change is impending over the agricultural interests of the Empire; that several legislative as well as social reforms will make themselves felt as imperative; and that the life which has been kindled in the lowest of our industrial classes will progressively develop itself in forms which, however inconvenient may be their immediate effect, will be ultimately beneficial to the whole community.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 11.

There was a delightful flutter, last Saturday morning, in many a feminine breast in those aristocratic mansions of the Faubourgs St. Germain and St. Honoré when the *Journal Officiel* was opened and the leading paragraph read. At the announcement that, while not quitting Versailles, his habitual residence during the vacation of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic had resolved to go to Paris upon certain fixed days of the week for the purpose of receiving at dinner, in the Elysée Palace, the official world and aristocracy of the capital, Madame almost jumped for joy, and, immediately after *déjeuner*, ordered the horses to be harnessed to the brougham, and hurried off to the salons of the Pontifex Maximus of fashion in the rue de la Paix as fast as her thoroughbreds could convey her.

Save a few receptions of the Duc d'Aumale and the Count de Paris, there has not been a single gathering of note this season among the upper ten thousand of the French capital. Even at Versailles the Ministerial dinners and receptions have been few and far between, and of a singularly intimate character. There have been none of those gorgeous displays in which the Empire delighted, and which, say what one will, gathered together the most brilliant bevy of beautiful faces and renowned names that could be found in all Europe; and those who fascinated the salons of the Tuilleries but three years ago with their charms have been devoting themselves to collecting subscriptions for the deliverance of the territory, or for that other patriotic undertaking, of which Madame Thiers is patroness, "*L'Œuvre des Chaumières*." The announcement of dinners and receptions at the Elysée Palace has, however, found a very responsive echo in the breasts of the Duchesses and Countesses of the Faubourgs St. Germain and St. Honoré; and the most distinguished *tailleurs pour dames* of the capital are now actively engaged in preparing toilets worthy of appearing in presence of the President of the Republic.

The first dinner at the Elysée was given on Monday evening. It was a purely political repast, the guests being the Préfet of the Seine, M. Léon Say; the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the Municipal Council of Paris; and the twenty mayors of the capital; but it was followed by a brilliant reception, at which several hundred representatives of the official world and aristocracy were present. The Permanent Commission of the National Assembly does not appear to be very well pleased with the resolution of M. Thiers, which it considers but a first step towards the return of the Government to Paris. On Monday it passed a resolution taking note of the President's resolve without approving it, and reserving the right of the Assembly to interpellate him concerning it upon its return. The Commission, it is said, particularly wishes to prevent M. Thiers sleeping at the capital, and to conform himself to this desire M. Thiers was obliged to dismiss his guests at eleven o'clock on Monday night. A bed, however, is prepared for him at the Elysée, so that he could sleep there in case of an emergency arising.

M. Courbet, the notorious ex-member of the Commune, and well-known chief of the French Realist school of painting, has unwittingly originated a somewhat fierce dispute among the painters of the capital. The question is, "Shall M. Courbet be permitted to exhibit any of his works at the annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture which takes place at the Palais de l'Industrie?" "No," say the majority of the jury of the exhibition, some eighteen distinguished painters and sculptors, at the head of whom is M. Meissonier; and "Yes," reply MM. Fromentin and Robert-Fleury, who compose the minority. M. Meissonier has voted that M. Courbet be forever excluded from the exhibition. "M. Courbet must remain a dead man to us," says he. The ex-member of the Commune is thus condemned as an artist upon political grounds; and, although immense efforts are being made to obtain a revocation of the decision of the jury by those who admire his style, it is probable that M. Courbet will have to withdraw his demand of admission to the exhibition.

M. de Persigny's gallery of pictures was sold by auction on Friday last. Instead of selling for about £7000, as was estimated, it did not realise more than £2000. The great military picture by Terburg, a masterpiece, supposed to be worth over £2000 alone, only sold for £200; while a portrait of George IV. as Prince of Wales, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was knocked down at £128. Another historical painting of value, a portrait of Queen Maria Leckzinska, by Van Loo, the colour and effect of which are remarkable, was disposed of for the trifling sum of £150.

M. Jules Mottu, the well-known democratic journalist and member of the Municipal Council of Paris, has recently been

convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy and abuse of confidence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fifty francs fine.

The Abbés Junqua and Mouls, of Bordeaux, who recently separated from the Roman Catholic Church and publicly denied the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, are endeavouring to found a new religious sect. They have been condemned by the Archbishop of Bordeaux to lay aside the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical costume, and, upon their refusal to obey this injunction, a commissary of police waited on them and compelled them to divest themselves of the prohibited garments.

SPAIN.

The result of the elections is pretty well ascertained, and it is favourable to the Ministry. Out of 384 districts, 229 have returned Government candidates, and 137 Opposition candidates; 18 are doubtful. There were some slight disturbances in one or two places. We learn from Madrid that General Rey, the Minister of War, has resigned, owing to personal matters, and that General Zabala has been appointed to succeed him. Small bands of Carlists have appeared in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona, but they have been disbanded and are being pursued. The Governor of Orense has been fired at, and his brother, who was with him, was wounded.

BELGIUM.

The Upper Chamber has, by 24 against 11 votes, passed the law abolishing the inhibition of trades unions.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Vienna that the eldest daughter of the Emperor, the Archduchess Gisela, was, on Sunday, betrothed to Prince Leopold, son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck opened the German Reichstag, on Monday, reading, by command of the Emperor, a Speech from the Throne, in which, after going closely into detail, it was stated that in several departments of the expenditure a diminution in the State contributions towards the Imperial Exchequer might be looked forward to. The administration of the year 1871 had yielded a considerable surplus, both in the revenue and postal departments. The speech also congratulated the House on the conclusion of treaties with Portugal and the United States, and a postal treaty with France; as also on the satisfactory progress made in the consolidation of the affairs of Alsace and Lorraine, and the impending opening of the University of Strasburg, on the 1st of next month. At the close of the speech, the President, Dr. Simson, called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were duly given. Herr Simson was re-elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe First Vice-President. On a repeated close scrutiny, Herr Bennigsen was elected Second Vice-President.

The King and Queen of Saxony have left Dresden for Riva, on Lake Garda, for several weeks. The Crown Prince will, during the absence of the King, take charge of the Government. A conference of German Bishops has been held at Fulda.

SWEDEN.

An important modification has been introduced into the conditions of military service in Sweden. By a large majority the Reichstag has adopted a bill on the subject, one of the clauses of which abolishes the privilege of release from military service upon payment of a sum of money.

GREECE.

At the opening of the Chambers, yesterday week, the King stated that the relations of the Government with foreign Powers were friendly, and that the country was in a satisfactory state with regard to the public safety.

AMERICA.

Prize-money to the amount of 190,000 dollars has been voted by the House of Representatives at Washington to be distributed among the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for having destroyed the Alabama.

The *Daily News* has received a telegram from its correspondent at New York stating that Mr. Peters (Maine) introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives on Tuesday, to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, the claims for indirect damages should be held and considered waived, by an intimation of the American Commissioners that they would be waived in case of an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The preamble asserts that the submission of the indirect claims is contrary to the meaning of the treaty, and that the propositions in the American case having reference to the obligations of neutrals is incompatible with American precedents.

In consideration of the existing condition of the Washington Treaty, the Foreign Committee recommend that no action be taken on the Fishery Bills.

A Republican majority was obtained both as to the Governor and Legislature in Rhode Island.

CANADA.

A telegram from Toronto, on Wednesday, states that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. His official duties will be performed ad interim by Judge Johnston. Riel is reported to be at St. Paul, consorting with the Fenian O'Neill. The Dominion Parliament meets on Thursday.

INDIA.

From Calcutta we receive an account of the Budget presented to the Legislative Council by Sir Richard Temple on Saturday last. For the financial year 1870-1 there is a surplus of £1,482,990, and the Estimates for 1872-3 show a surplus of £237,000. The income tax for 1872-3 is to be 1 per cent; all incomes under 1000 rupees to be exempted. No loans on account of public works are to be contracted, the funds in hand being sufficient.

JAPAN.

A Hong-Kong telegram announces that, on March 26, twelve men attempted, but without success, to assassinate the Mikado of Japan at Jeddo. Only two of the men were captured. Foreigners have been warned not to go beyond the boundaries of the city.

Avalanches have been frequent of late in several parts of Switzerland, and twelve cowhuts have been buried by one in the canton of Valais.

A young lady of Constantina (Algeria), Mdlle. Cornebois, has passed her examination at Marseilles, and obtained the diploma of bachelier-ès-lettres.

A cable message from Mexico announces that the Government troops have occupied Durango and Mazatlan. A revolution has broken out in Yucatan.

An official report on Jamaica shows that the condition of the island has greatly improved since the introduction of the new Constitution, four years ago.

The correspondent of the *Soir* at Madrid states that the chief of the brigands who lately pillaged a Spanish railway train has been arrested, with six of his men. He is a young man, and belongs, it is said, to a distinguished family, which enjoys an excellent reputation.

Half the town of Antioch was destroyed by an earthquake on the 3rd inst., and 1500 persons were killed.

It is reported that gold in large quantities had been discovered in Honduras.

Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Alexandria last Saturday, on his way to Calcutta. After visiting the residence of M. de Lesseps, at Ismailia, he proceeded to Suez by way of the Canal.

Prince Louis Murat has left Paris for Stockholm. He obtained from the French Government an authorisation to serve in foreign countries, and he enters the Swedish service in the quality of officer attached to the King's person.

The eruptive period of Vesuvius, says the *Official Gazette* of Italy, which began in the first days of the year, is now manifested with more intensity. The noises are more frequent, and the lava bursts out with greater force.

A telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Paris states that, according to a formal declaration made on Wednesday by M. Thiers, the French Government intends to abandon the present passport system, and will henceforth merely require the names of travellers at the frontiers, no *visa* or fee being demanded.

Dr. Clays, the Emigration Commissioner from Canada, has published a long letter on the advantages of emigration of labour to the colony. Let thousands of sober, industrious men, each with a prudent, skilful housekeeper as a wife, land in British America without a pound, and the Government of the country, he says, will give them a title to a portion of the soil, from which their labour will produce capital. He adds that fevers are not "always rife" on the wild or prairie lands of Manitoba or the Saskatchewan, and lung diseases are almost unknown in that vast territory, which will soon be the great wheat-raising garden of the world.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR ABROAD.—A notice has been issued from the General Post Office respecting the large number of newspapers, addressed to places abroad, prepaid with only a single rate of postage, although exceeding four ounces in weight, which continue to be posted in all parts of the United Kingdom. It is therefore necessary, the notice continues, again to remind publishers, news-vendors, and the public generally, that every newspaper intended for transmission through the post to any foreign country or British colony is liable to a separate rate of postage for every four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, and that if this postage be not fully prepaid the newspaper cannot be sent forward. Amongst the newspapers weighing more than four ounces mentioned as being frequently detained in consequence of the postage prepaid being insufficient is the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**. We therefore beg to inform our readers that an edition is printed on thin paper for postage to foreign parts, and that occasionally there is given, near the Leader—one will be found there this week—a table of postal charges to different parts of the world.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adye, Austin Charles to be Vicar of Nun Ormsby, Lincolnshire.
Baker, Samuel Oglevy; Perpetual Curate of Muchelney.
Baly, J.; Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Bradshaw, J.; Vicar of Hixon, Stafford.
Bridgeman, George Thomas Orlando; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Bowyer, Fitzwilliam Wenpoorth Atkins; Rector of Clapham, Surrey.
Burd, Percy; a Surrogate for Gloucester and Bristol.
Clark, James; Rector of Oxcombe, Staffordshire.
Davy, Archibald; Vicar of Upper Tean, Staffordshire.
Demaus, R.; Chaplain of the National Society's Training Institution, Chelsea.
Deshon, Henry Charles; Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devonshire.
Dring, Henry; Curate of Holy Trinity, Weston-super-Mare.
Edwin, Godson; Perpetual Curate of Burrowbridge.
Evans, F. R.; Vicar of St. George's, Kidderminster.
Fletcher, G. H.; Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel, Compton Gifford, Devon.
French, S.; Senior Curate of Kettering, Northants.
Harries, Thomas Jeth Jones; Rector of Nedging, Suffolk.
Harrison, James; Vicar of Barbon, Kirby Lonsdale.
Hawksley, J. D.; Chaplain of the Three Counties Asylum, at Stotfold, Beds.
John, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Bedwelly.
Jones, Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Tredegar.
Lenday, William John Consmaker; Rector of Llanvair, Kilgedine.
Mooney, Thomas Plunket; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Halliwell.
Porter, George; Rector of St. Leonard's, Exeter.
Pratt, J. S.; Vicar of Chesham, Bucks.
Raver, Berney Wodehouse; Curate of Holy Trinity, Frome.
Read, George Edward Pearsall; Vicar of St. John's, Skelsmergh, Kendal.
Richardson, William; Rural Dean of Kirkham, diocese of Manchester.
Robinson, A. E.; Curate of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire.
Stephenson, John; Vicar of St. Luke's, Sway, Hants.
Stewart, John; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Taylor, George Wood Henry; Vicar of Oxbrook, Derbyshire.
Tebbutt, Henry Jemson; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Nottingham.
Warburton, G. Egerton; Rector of Warburton, Cheshire.

A purse of £85 has been presented to the Rev. J. W. Pitchford, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Bath, together with an address expressive of the attachment of the people and their appreciation of his faithful and earnest ministering in the Gospel of Christ among them.

Highbury new church, Hants, recently erected by the munificence of the Earl of Carnarvon, has been beautified by the insertion of handsome stained glass in the lights at the west end of the sacred edifice, as a memorial of Mr. Edward Herbert, who was murdered in Greece two years ago, and whose mortal remains rest in the vault of the Carnarvon family in the neighbouring church of Burghclere.

The Bishop of Exeter delivered his first charge on Tuesday, commencing his visitation at South Molton. Alluding to the present position of the education question, he said it was possible under the new Act that some of the schools might not teach in the way the clergy would desire; but it would be a very serious mistake if the clergy therefore held aloof, and, because they could not secure everything, say that they would not endeavour to secure anything. He pressed upon the clergy that it was their duty, as far as they possibly could, to co-operate with the State in this matter of education.

The members of York Convocation assembled, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop. Many petitions were presented from various parts of the province, chiefly in favour of the maintenance of the Athanasian creed in the worship of the Church, and praying the House not to consent to its disuse. The other petitions were in favour of lay co-operation and lay representation in Convocation. The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne moved that the report of the committee on lay co-operation be received, and that the president be requested to communicate the same to the president of the Convocation of Canterbury. The Ven. Archdeacon Churton seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Convocation was then prorogued until May 8.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. E. J. Payne, B.A., of Charsley's Private Hall, has been elected Fellow of University. He gained a second class at the first public examination before Moderators in Trinity Term,

1869, and a first class at the final classical examination in Michaelmas Term, 1871. There were seven candidates.

The following is the result of the examination for scholarships at St. John's:—J. M. Ramsay, of Aberdeen University, has been elected to the Holmes Scholarship. Proxime accessit—A. Leeper, of Dublin University. J. H. Escott, of Somersetshire College, Bath, has been elected to an open scholarship. There were thirty candidates. Each scholarship is of the annual value of £100, and is tenable for five years.

The Commemoration is fixed for Wednesday, June 12.

The local examinations will commence at Oxford, and simultaneously at the various other centres, on May 27.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman has been appointed Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer for the ensuing year.

Open scholarships and exhibitions have, after open competition, been awarded as follows:—Christ's.—Howson (Wray, Lancashire), private tuition, £70 per annum; Handford (Atherstone, Warwickshire), private tuition, £60 per annum; Andrew (Sherborne School), £50 per annum; Hamblin (Brighton, and King's College School, London), £50 per annum; Savage (Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Haileybury College), £50 per annum; Thurstan (St. Peter's, Colombo, Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey), £30 per annum. Natural Science—Vines (Hackney), private tuition, £70 per annum. Giggleswick Exhibitors.—The two scholarships or exhibitions, a preference to the election to which, *ceteris paribus*, is given to candidates from Giggleswick School, value £50 per annum each, have been awarded to Benson and Harvey, scholars of Giggleswick. Emmanuel.—Classics—Scholarship of £60 per annum—J. H. Flather, Collegiate School, Sheffield. Exhibition of £50 per annum to B. Wilson, Rossall School. Mathematics—Scholarship of £60 per annum to W. N. Shaw, King Edward's School, Birmingham (Mr. Shaw distinguished himself in the examination in practical chemistry). Exhibition, £40—W. C. Bishop, University College, London, and Milton-Abbas School, Dorset. Natural Science—None adjudged. Mr. Fraser, of Derby Grammar School, and Mr. Hodson, of Felsted Grammar School, were proxime accessit in classics and mathematics.

Exhibitions, value £70 per annum, have been awarded at Trinity Hall, after open competition, as follows:—E. S. Summers, City of London School; C. F. Findley, Clevedon College, Northampton. Proxime Accessit—C. M. Lush, Westminster School.

J. E. Robson, of Shrewsbury School, has gained the open classical scholarship at Caius, value £60 per annum. The examiners commended the following candidates—Groome, Raynor, Wallis, Worledge.

The following is the award of the open minor scholarships competition at Clare:—For classical and mathematical attainments—Wheeler and Wheeler Scholarships of £60 per annum. Mathematics—Pitt, £50 per annum. Natural Science Scholarship not awarded. Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition awarded to Dalton.

At the triennial visitation of Queen's College, Belfast, the President, in reply to a question by the Lord Primate, bore testimony to the great success of the system of mixed education as pursued in that University and in Ireland.

Lord Neaves has been chosen Rector of St. Andrew's by a majority of three over Mr. Huxley; the numbers being 73 and 70.

Mr. Samuel Waymouth, B.A., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer at Queen's College, Cambridge, has been elected to the Professorship of Mathematics at Durham.

The following are the results of the Newcastle Examination at Eton College:—Selwyn, K.S. (Scholar); Lacaita, Medallist; and Wilder, Divinity Prizeman; Heathcote, Douton, K.S.; Willdon, K.S.; Cooke, K.S.; Hobhouse, Macaulay, Corrie, K.S.; Bryans, K.S.; Milman, K.S.; Keating, K.S.; Mundy, K.S.; Ritchie, K.S.; Tarver, K.S. The office of musica instructor at Eton College, vacant by Dr. Haynes's resignation, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Charles Donald Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc., of Exeter College, Oxford. The post of organist of the college was also, at the same time, conferred on Dr. Maclean.

The examination for the scholarships at Harrow ended as follows:—1st, Viscount Ebrington; 2nd, Childers; 3rd (equal), Paton, Wright, and Godley; 6th, Bland; 7th, Haddock; 8th, Hamilton; 9th, Leaf; 10th, Phillipps. The following have been elected to entrance scholarships, open to boys under thirteen and a half:—1. H. Cadogan, from the school of Mr. O. C. Waterfield, East Sheen; 2. O. Bradley, from the Rev. J. Newland Smith's, Greenwich Park; 3. F. S. W. Robb, from the Rev. R. S. Tabor's, Cheam. The next three candidates were F. Courtenay, from Mr. H. Tilney Bassett's, Dublin; W. H. P. Leslie, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree; and F. C. E. Childers, from the Rev. R. S. Tabor's, Cheam.

Mr. A. Shuker, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in Trent College.

The Head Mastership of King Edward VI's School, Lichfield, has been conferred upon the Rev. G. F. Grundy, of Brasenose College, Oxford, Head Master of Risley School.

The senior exhibitions at Lancing College have been awarded, after examination, to A. P. Trinder, from Mr. St. John Parry's, Durhams Down, near Bristol, and C. E. E. Jenkins, Lancing College; and the entrance exhibitions to C. Chambers, from Chigwell School, Essex, and A. H. Browning, from Dr. Wolley's, Lewes.

The collection of animals in Wombwell's menagerie was sold at Edinburgh on Tuesday. Mr. Jennison, of the Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, bought a male tusked elephant for £680. The lion Hannibal was secured by Mr. Jackson at £270, for the Bristol Zoological Society. Professor Edwards made a number of purchases on behalf of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The amount realised was nearly £3000.

Information respecting the variation of the compass has been issued from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, apprising mariners of the decrease which has taken place in the variation during the last fifteen years, and which has amounted to about a quarter of a point in the British Islands and adjacent seas. The average annual decrease is at present nine to ten minutes. The correction at various points round the coast of Great Britain is given in the Admiralty notice, as also at numerous points on the eastern shores of the North and Baltic Seas. From Shetland, the Orkneys, and Hebrides, to the northern coast of France, between Calais and Ushant, the present general direction of the lines of equal variation is S.S.W. and N.N.E. (true), ranging in amount from 18 deg. to 26 deg. westerly. From the eastern coast of the British Isles to the Kattegat the lines of equal variation are N. by E. and S. by W., ranging from 22 deg. to 13 deg.; and from the Kattegat to the Gulf of Finland, nearly N. and S., ranging from 13 deg. to 2 deg. westerly. By a comparison of the variation corrected to the present date with that laid down on the numerous charts and sailing directions now in use, it will be seen that the variation allowed is erroneous, and must, therefore, be altered to ensure safe navigation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Arrangements are being made for a review of metropolitan volunteers on Whit Monday next.

Mr. Hugh Owen has been elected to the seat in the London School Board vacant by the resignation of Mr. Torrens, M.P.

The gardens of the People's Garden Club, situate at Old Oak-common, near Willesden junction, will be opened for the season 1872-3, with a fête, on Saturday, May 4 next.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Bank of England proprietors Mr. George Lyall was re-elected Governor, and Mr. Benjamin Buck Greene Deputy Governor.

A morning performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the widow and children of the late Mr. Hamilton Hume, realised over £110.

The Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday week, advanced the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it has stood since Dec. 14, to 3½ per cent, and last Thursday it was further advanced to 4 per cent.

One of the recherché Court dinners for which the Fishmongers' Company is famous took place, on Wednesday evening, at their hall, London Bridge. The Prime Warden of the company, James Weston, Esq., presided.

An exhibition of ancient and modern jewellery and personal ornaments will be opened at the South Kensington Museum in June next. At the head of the committee of management is the name of Princess Louise.

The Governors of Christ's Hospital have sold their land and buildings to the Mid-London Railway Company for £600,000, and the 1000 boys are to be transferred to new buildings in some healthy country district.

A deputation waited on Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, inviting him to a public banquet at Belfast. The address bore nearly 3000 signatures, and Mr. Gladstone hoped at some future time to be able to comply with the request. In the meanwhile he should, he said, warmly watch the progress of events in Ireland.

The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism continue to show a progressive decrease. Last week the number of paupers in metropolitan workhouses was 34,416, and 82,424 received outdoor relief: total, 116,840. These figures show a decrease, compared with 1871, of 18,173. The total number of vagrants relieved was 820—of whom 662 were men, 122 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

The Society of Biblical Archaeology has lately received a rich present for its library, in the shape of an ancient Sepher-Torah, dating from the tenth century. This MS. is the only copy of the Pentateuch used by the Aden Jews, descendants of the pre-Mohammedan inhabitants, which has yet reached this country, and the society is indebted to Captain F. Pridgeaux, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, for the donation.

The second exhibition of spring flowers was held, on Wednesday, in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, and, if possible, surpassed in beauty and general interest that of March. The bright, almost summer, day induced a very large attendance of visitors. Prince Albert Victor and George, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and the Rev. Mr. Dalton, were among the early visitors. The plants consisted principally of roses, azaleas, cyclamens, and cinerarias.

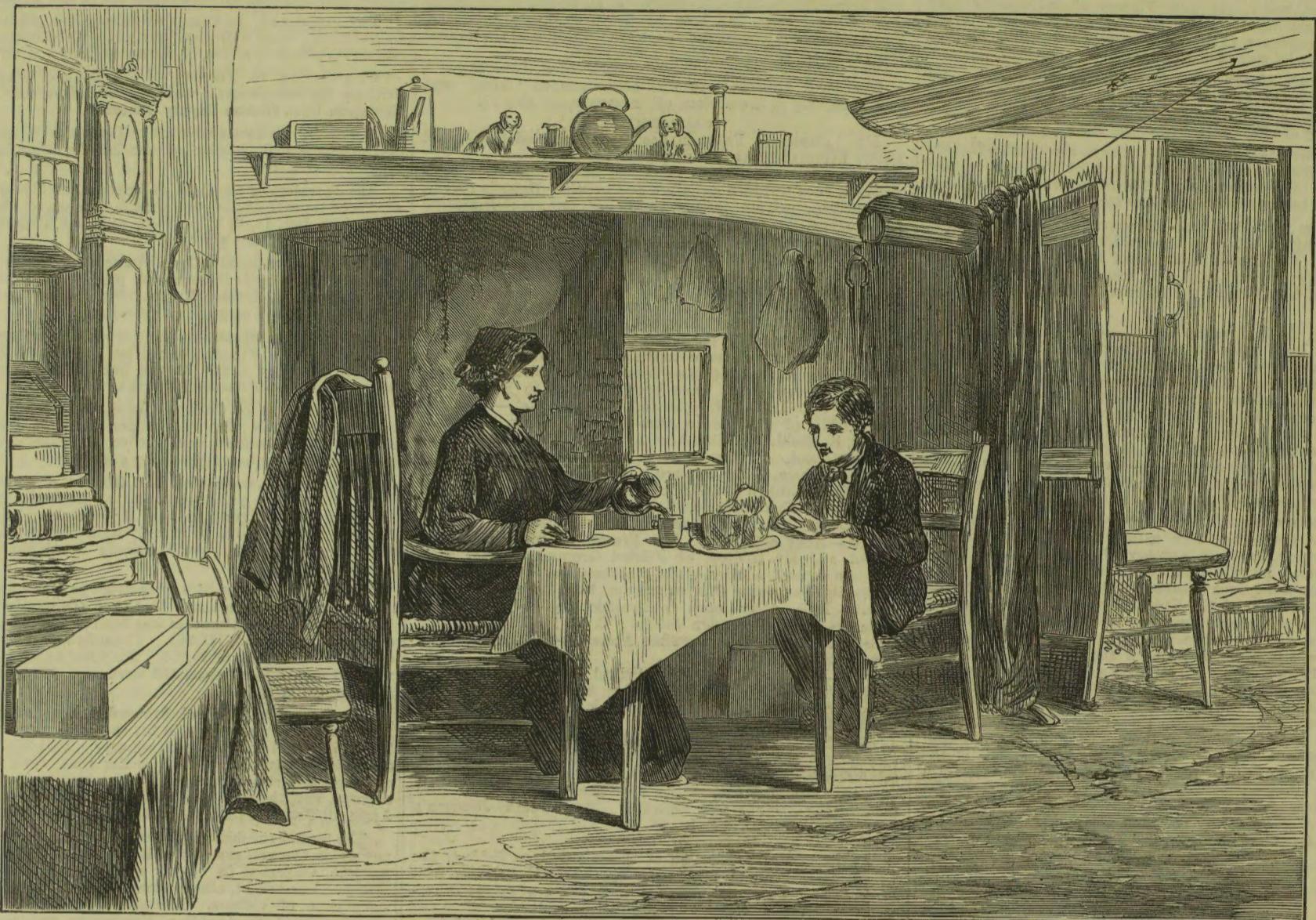
Last month 17½ tons of diseased and putrid fish were seized at and in the neighbourhood of Billingsgate-market by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company, and destroyed in the usual manner. The fish numbered 53,467, and included 555 cod, 500 dabs, 6652 haddocks, 42,370 herrings, 27 ling, 84 lobsters, 715 plaice, three salmon, 1600 smelts, 307 soles, 50 thornbacks, 104 trout, and 500 whiting; and there were in addition two barrels of cod roes, two of cod sounds, and six of oysters, 26 bushels of cockles, and two of periwinkles, and 140 gallons of shrimps.

Lord Lyttelton, in a letter to the *Times*, expresses the opinion that the public are not very fully or satisfactorily kept informed of the proceedings of the Peabody trustees. They build houses, he says, and charge for them a fair, though moderate, annual rent. Their rent forms their permanent income, which is applied in the same way. The fund is thus reproductive and perpetual, and ought eventually, though at a very distant day, to renew the face of London. It is, he adds, a question whether the trustees might not do much additional good, and more rapidly and extensively, by possessing themselves of existing buildings on a large scale, and improving and regulating them to the utmost extent short of reconstruction.

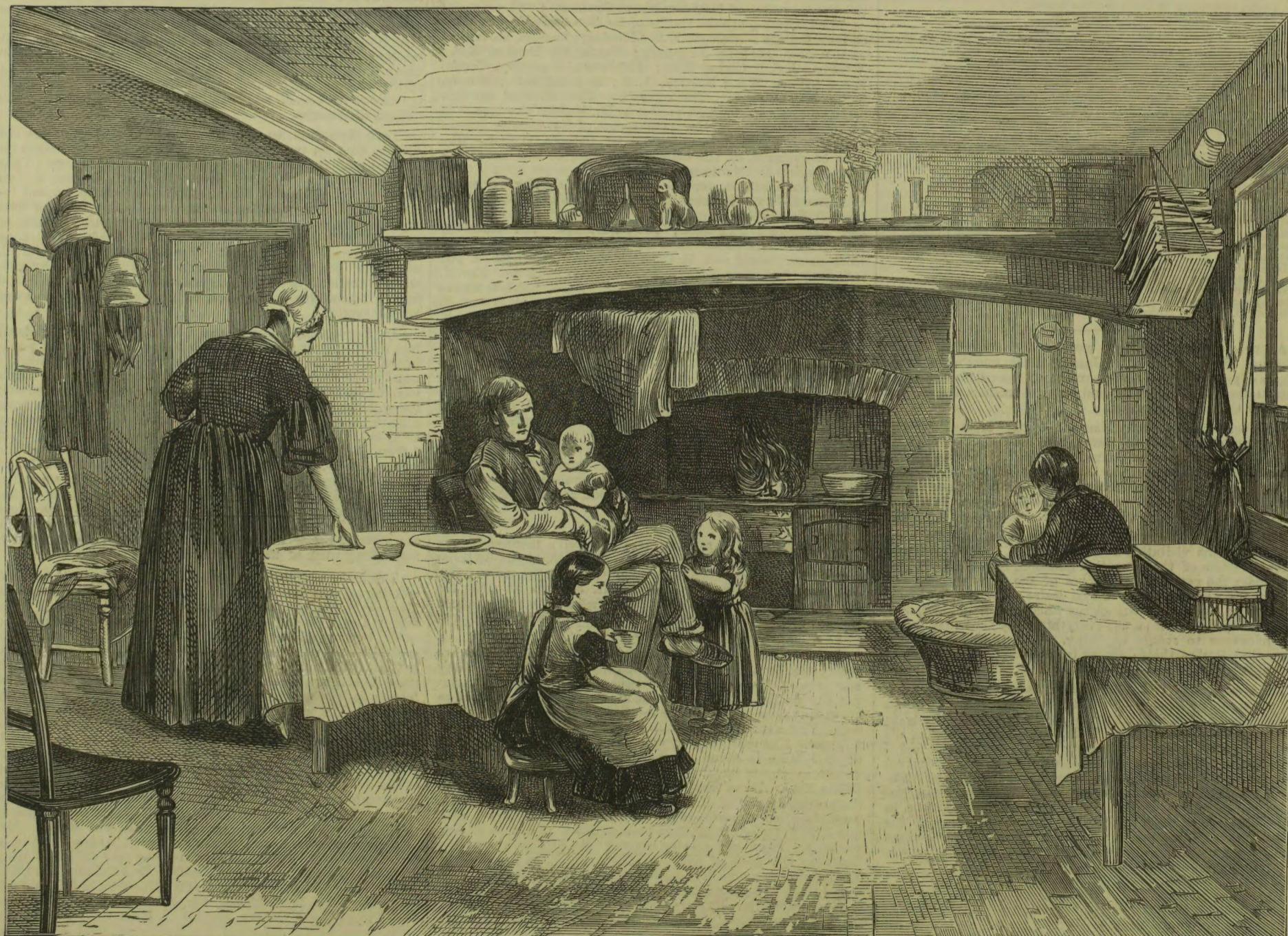
In London 2359 births and 1559 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 57, and the deaths 91, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 65 deaths from smallpox, 68 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 118 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 2 as simple continued fever), and 7 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 308 deaths were referred, against 260, 287, and 297 in the three preceding weeks. Whooping-cough is now the reigning epidemic. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 501 and 597, declined again last week to 505, and were 52 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, at the Mansion House, and made a felicitous and moving appeal to the sympathies of his audience. His Royal Highness said that, as a sailor, he naturally took a great interest in a society which was as national in its character as it was beneficent in its object. Indeed, the services of an institution of this description, which since its commencement had saved nearly 21,000 British and foreign sailors, could not be overrated in a maritime country like this. The society, his Royal Highness added, seemed to grow every year in the affections of the British people, on whom it depended for its support: and it would never, he trusted, seek Government help or control. The report stated that during the past year the society had contributed to the rescue of 882 lives, and that the number of lives saved during the forty-eight years from the establishment of the institution, in 1824, to the end of 1871, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 20,746. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the annual report, which was unanimously adopted. The receipts during the year 1871 had been £28,140; and the expenditure, including liabilities, £29,421. Among the speakers were Admiral Sir G. Sartoris, Admiral Sir John Hay, the Lord Mayor, Sir John Bennett, Sir James Elphinstone, Lord Garlies, and Sir T. Moss. Resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution, and expressing the thanks of the meeting to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Lord Mayor for their co-operation, were unanimously passed.

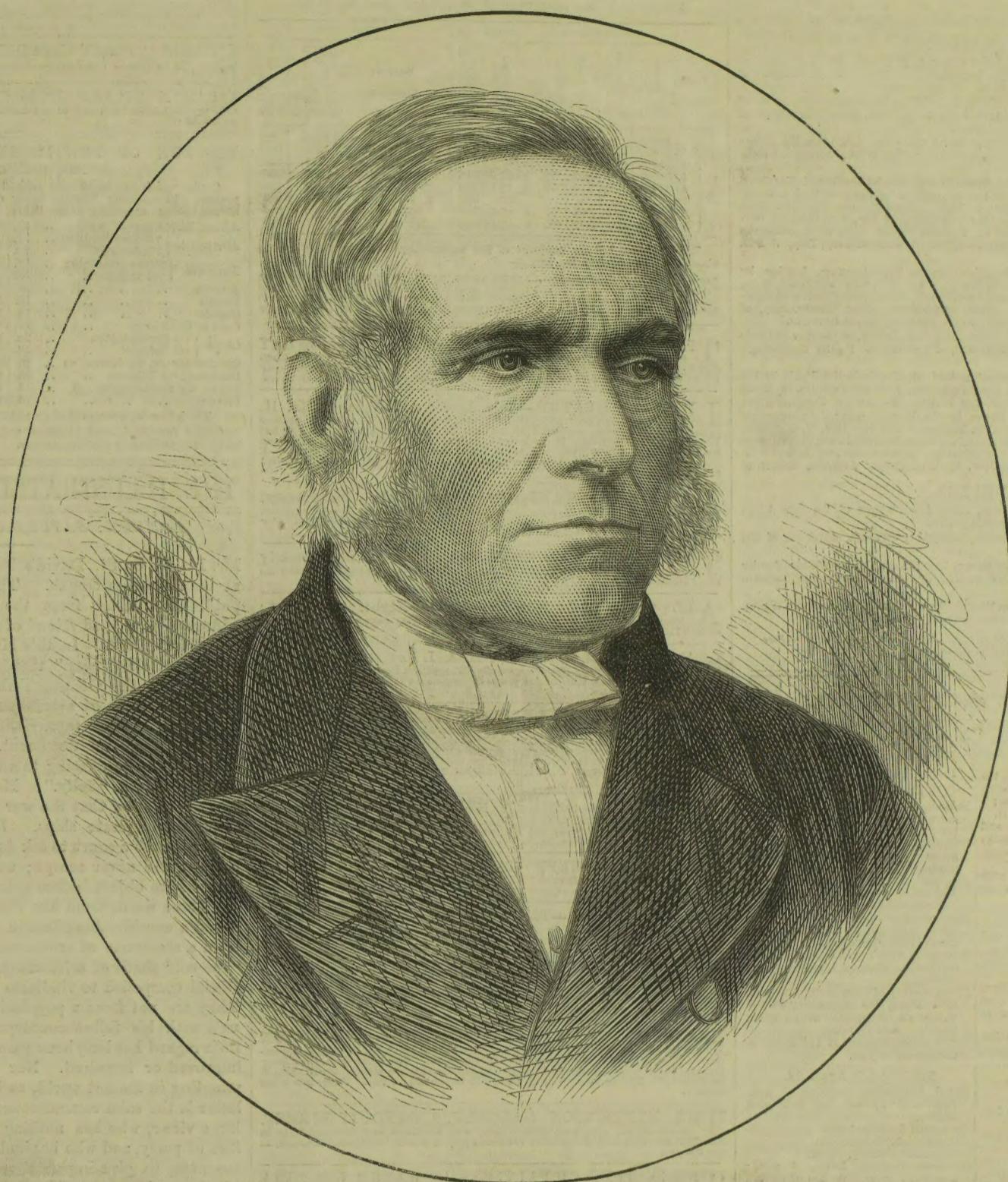
THE WARWICKSHIRE FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE.



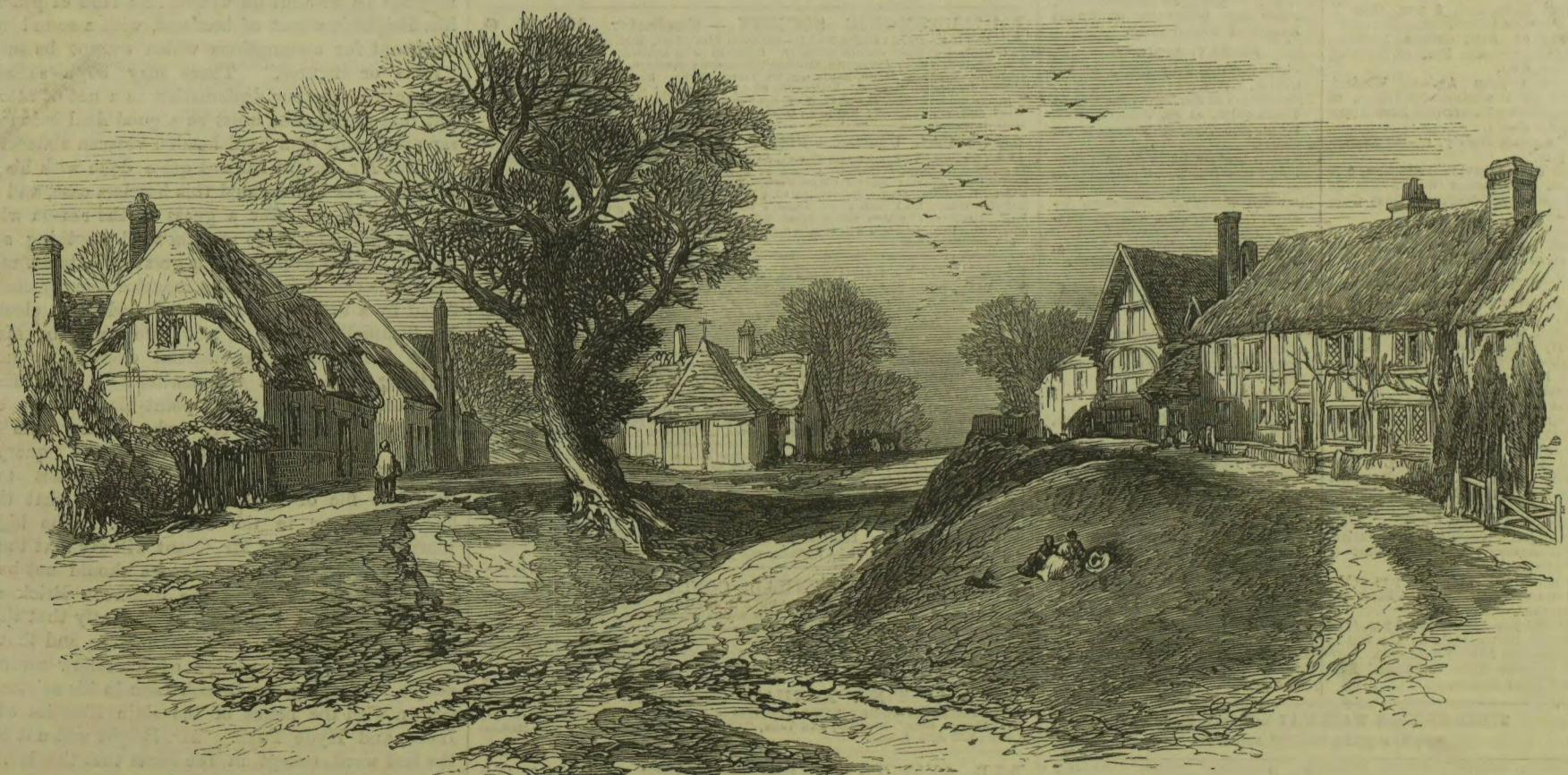
ARCH'S COTTAGE, BARFORD.



A LABOURER'S HOME AT WHITNASH.



THE LATE REV. F. D. MAURICE.
SEE PAGE 358.



THE WARWICKSHIRE FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE: STONELEIGH.

means by which the American Government might fairly deal with the difficulty. He suggests that the Cabinet of Washington should say, "We will not press the claims before the Tribunal, but we shall retain them in our case as historic evidence of our sense of the magnitude of the grievance of which we complain." This, Mr. Bright thinks, would have satisfied our Government and people, and practically it would have satisfied any reasonable man in the States. And the practised swordsman deals finishing thrust, delivered home. "By such as would not be content with it, friendship and peace would, in the nature of things, seem not to be desired." That from John Bright, the valiant apostle of peace, is like a blow from Talus of the Iron Flail. He reminds us of the gallant Catholic Archbishop who did such terribly good service in the battle, striking down enemies by the score, but who, on being thanked by his Sovereign when the field was won, prayed his Majesty to note that the arm of the Church had shed no blood—that he had neither sword nor axe, but had smitten only with a pastoral staff. To be sure, it was made of the best steel.

THE COURT.

The Queen took leave of her sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, on Saturday last, and at two o'clock in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Baden-Baden upon her return to England. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Sir William Jenner, Bart., Colonel H. Ponsonby, and Mr. Collins. The Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Mr. Baillie (her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt), and the Baron Goeler de Ravensbourg, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Baden, were present at the railway station upon the departure of the Queen. Her Majesty travelled by a special train, via Strasbourg, to Cherbourg, and embarked thence on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, under the convoy of the Lively, the Galatea, and the Alberta. The Royal flotilla arrived at Spithead at a quarter past six o'clock on Sunday evening. The Queen and the Royal family passed the night on board the Victoria and Albert, and disembarked the following morning at Gosport, travelling thence by special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways via Basingstoke and Reading to Windsor. Her Majesty arrived at the castle at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock. Prior to leaving Baden-Baden the Queen forwarded £50 to the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, the British Chaplain, for the charities in connection with his church. Her Majesty also presented a costly bracelet to Mrs. Hawkins as a souvenir of the Royal visit, and 500 florins to the Burgomaster for the poor of the town. The Queen has sent a message through Lord Lyons to M. Thiers, thanking him for the measures taken for ensuring the safety and comfort of her Majesty on her return journey through France.

On Tuesday the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Queen. Prince Leopold went to London, returning to the castle to luncheon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has granted a donation of £100 to the British Medical Benevolent Fund.

The Queen has sent, through the Marquis of Lorne, a message of condolence to the Hon. and Rev. W. W. C. Talbot, Rector of Hatfield, and Mrs. Talbot, expressing her admiration for the heroism of their son, Sub-Lieutenant W. J. Talbot, R.N., who was lost in his attempt to save the life of a seaman of the Ariadne.

Her Majesty has consented to open the East London Museum.

The Queen has consented that models showing the original cutting of the Koh-i-noor diamond, when first exhibited in 1851, and the subsequent re-cutting, shall be exhibited, through Messrs. Garrard, the Crown jewellers, in the London International Exhibition of 1872.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have arrived at the castle as Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Lurgan, Colonel H. Lynedock Gardiner, and Lord Alfred Paget have arrived at the castle as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Sunday was the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung, and on the following day Royal salutes were fired in honour of the event.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée yesterday (Friday) at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday week, at the English Protestant Chapel in Rome. Subsequently the Princess, accompanied by the Princess of Piedmont, drove on the Pincian Promenade. The Prince and Princess visited the King and Queen of Denmark; his Royal Highness also visited the Duchess of St. Arpino. On the following day the Prince and Princess went to the Pantheon, drove through the Ghetto, visited the Thermae of Caracalla and the Barberini and Borghese galleries. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party, followed by a reception, at which latter 150 guests assembled. The next day was passed by the Prince and Princess in visiting the Colosseum and many other places of interest. On Wednesday week their Royal Highnesses made a long inspection of the Vatican, visiting the Mosaic Manufactory, the Loggia and Stanze of Raphael, and the Picture Gallery. In the evening the Prince and Princess were entertained at dinner by the reigning Princess of Roumania, at the Hôtel de l'Europe. Covers were laid for twenty guests, among whom were the King and Queen of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Nassau, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Princess of Anhalt, the Princess of Schonburg-Lippe, the Prince Royal of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Waldemar, and Princess Thyra of Denmark, &c. On the following day the Prince and Princess visited the Vatican gallery of statues and the library. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite and accompanied by Mr. H. Clarke Jervoise, by special permission of the Pope, also visited two of the most celebrated convents in Rome—those of Santa Cecilia and the Sepolte Vive. In the evening the Prince and Princess were entertained at a grand banquet by the Prince and Princess of Piedmont at the Quirinal. The two following days were passed by the Prince and Princess in visiting various fine-art studios, including those of Mr. Wolff, Mr. Lawrence Macdonald, in the Barberini Palace, and of Mr. Penry Williams; also the several jewellery establishments, among which was Signer Castellani's.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark and Prince Waldemar and Princess Thyra of Denmark, left Rome on Monday for Florence. Prince Humbert, the authorities of the city, and the members of the British Legation were assembled at the railway station to take leave of the Royal travellers. The Prince and Princess are sojourning at the Hôtel de la Grande Bretagne.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, yesterday (Friday) week, at the anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, at Willis's Rooms. On Monday the Duke presided at the annual meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, at the Mansion House. On Wednesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the executive committee for promoting the Special Loan Exhibition of Ancient Musical Instruments at South Kensington Museum; and in the evening presided at the first annual dinner of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, at Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness has signified his intention of becoming a vice-president of the Institute of Naval Architects.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, on Monday. The Marquis of Lorne presided, on Wednesday, at the annual dinner of the National Hospital for Paralysis, at the Albion Hotel.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and the Countess Brunnow gave a grand dinner at Chesham House, on Tuesday, followed by a small and early party.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer Churchill have arrived at the family mansion in St. James's-square, from Blenheim Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived in town from Albury Park, near Guildford.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived in town from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at Campden Hill.

The Duchess of Montrose, accompanied by Lord Douglas and Lady Alma Graham, arrived yesterday (Friday) week at the family residence in Belgrave-square from Rome.

The Duchess (Dowager) of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk have arrived at their residence Princes-gate, from the Oaks, Leamington.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived in town from Studley Royal.

The Marchioness of Blandford and infant son have arrived at the Duke of Marlborough's residence in St. James's-square, from India. The Marquis has gone on a tour in China and Japan.

The Marquis of Bute has arrived at the Countess of Loudoun's residence, in Upper Grosvenor-street, from Cardiff Castle. His Lordship's marriage with the Hon. Gwendoline Howard will take place on the 16th inst.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, from Egypt.

Lord Ronald Graham, who succeeds his brother, the late Marquis of Graham, will assume the name and title of Marquis of Buchanan.

Lady Mayo has arrived in town from India.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his levées on the evenings of Wednesday, the 17th, and of Wednesday, the 24th, inst., at ten o'clock; full dress.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVALS.

Several charitable societies held their anniversary festivals on Wednesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the first annual dinner of the Royal Alfred Seamen's Institution, at Freemasons' Hall, and in a long and successful speech set forth the claims of the charity, which has been in existence five years, and has its head-quarters in a fine mansion at Belvedere-on-Thames—ninety men being provided for within its walls. The subscriptions amounted to £1600, the Royal chairman giving £25.

The Marquis of Lorne took the chair at a festival dinner of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, which was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. In a most effective speech, the Marquis gave an account of his visit to the hospital, and sketched in minute detail its varied branches of usefulness. The appeal of the noble Marquis was rewarded by donations and subscriptions amounting to nearly £1000. This sum, however, included donations of £100 each from Mr. W. C. Jones, Miss Gordon, and the Hon. M. A. Gage, and £200 sent as a memorial from "the B. family." A life governor also offered £100 contingently on the £1000 being made up.

The triennial festival of the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey, was held at the London Tavern, when the chair was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, the president of the institution. The subscriptions amounted to £500.

The festival dinner of the British Home for Incurables was held at Willis's Rooms—the Lord Mayor in the chair. Incidentally the Lord Mayor mentioned, to show how greatly in some quarters the institution was appreciated, that last week he endorsed a cheque in its favour for £500, and the week before signed a legacy donation of £1500. Of Mr. Charles Hood, the founder of the institution, who, as an encouragement to others to assist in the good work, put his name down for £500, and promised an annual subscription for ten years of £300, he spoke in terms of the highest eulogy.

The fifth anniversary festival of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—Sir E. W. Watkin in the chair. A list of subscriptions was announced amounting in the aggregate to £1380, besides contributions to the reserve fund—including 100 gs. from the chairman, 50 gs. from Mr. Bibby, 50 gs. from Mr. Buckley, M.P., a like amount from Mr. J. Stuart, and 25 gs. from Mr. Eborall.

The annual festival in aid of the Newsellers' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held in the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—Alderman W. J. R. Cotton in the chair. During the evening it was announced that the subscriptions obtained amounted to about £2000, of which one half had been procured through the exertions of the chairman. Among the principal subscriptions were the following:—Messrs. Rothschild and Co., £105; Messrs. F. Huth and Co., £105; Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, £105; Messrs. J. H. Schroeder and Co., £105; Messrs. Stern Brothers, £105; Albert Grant, Esq., £105; Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., £100; and Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., £100.

The Duke of Cambridge, with a military staff, has this week inspected the neighbourhood of Salisbury in view of the autumn manoeuvres taking place on Salisbury Plain.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

We have the Tichborne case under the notice of Parliament again. The Attorney-General has been asked by Mr. Neville-Grenville whether six counsel have been retained to prosecute the man in Newgate. Sir John Coleridge has replied that no one who is unacquainted with the enormous mass of materials to be dealt with can judge of the necessity of employing so much assistance. But he added emphatically that there was no difficulty in the case, for that it was very simple, being "an insult to the common sense of mankind." Yet that "little article" (as Mr. Toole calls "a father's curse") is not at every body's command, and subscriptions are actually sent in aid of Castro. To be sure, the majority of the signatures are of a character that excites a smile rather than a desire to enslave oneself among the signatories, but they represent a class. I have no doubt that Castro is right in believing that he should have a better chance with a common jury than with one of a superior sort, and the point will no doubt have been considered by the Minister of Justice. True bills have been found against Castro for perjury and forgery.

We read that the terrible Glatton is to fight the terrible Hotspur somewhere in the Channel. This is an experiment on a magnificent scale, but it is a one-sided affair, as the ship that is to be pounded is not to return the fire. It is scarcely a fight, where one party has but to endure. I have read somewhere that during the great war with France our authorities were particularly anxious to deceive a French Admiral. So they fitted out a vessel of no value, and contrived to man her with crew of desperadoes from gaols, or men who ought to have been there, and told these fellows that if they succeeded in making their way to a given English ship they should be richly rewarded, besides having all crimes condoned. Dispatches were placed on board, and away went the doomed vessel. She was very speedily pounced on, as had been foreseen, by a French frigate; but the benevolent intentions of our Government were frustrated, for, what between hope, and fear, and natural savagery, the British rascals fought like fiends, beat off the Frenchman, and delivered safely to the English captain the dispatches which had been manufactured for the perusal and misleading of the French Admiral. I daresay that the story has some basis of truth in it, though the outline has doubtless been extended and the picture coloured up. And I think it very likely that the Admiralty could find a crew of black sheep to man the Glatton, and, for considerations, to stand the Hotspur's fire. But, unless both crews were made out of the same material, this would not do. The Hotspur's gallant men must not be exposed to risk. And, if both ships were handed over to evil crews, they might make friends, and depart together on a gigantic buccaneering expedition. However, one thing may be done. We pay enormously, and cheerfully, for our Navy. The Admiralty might give us a good sharp fight between these giants. Powder is cheap enough to be wasted, once in a way.

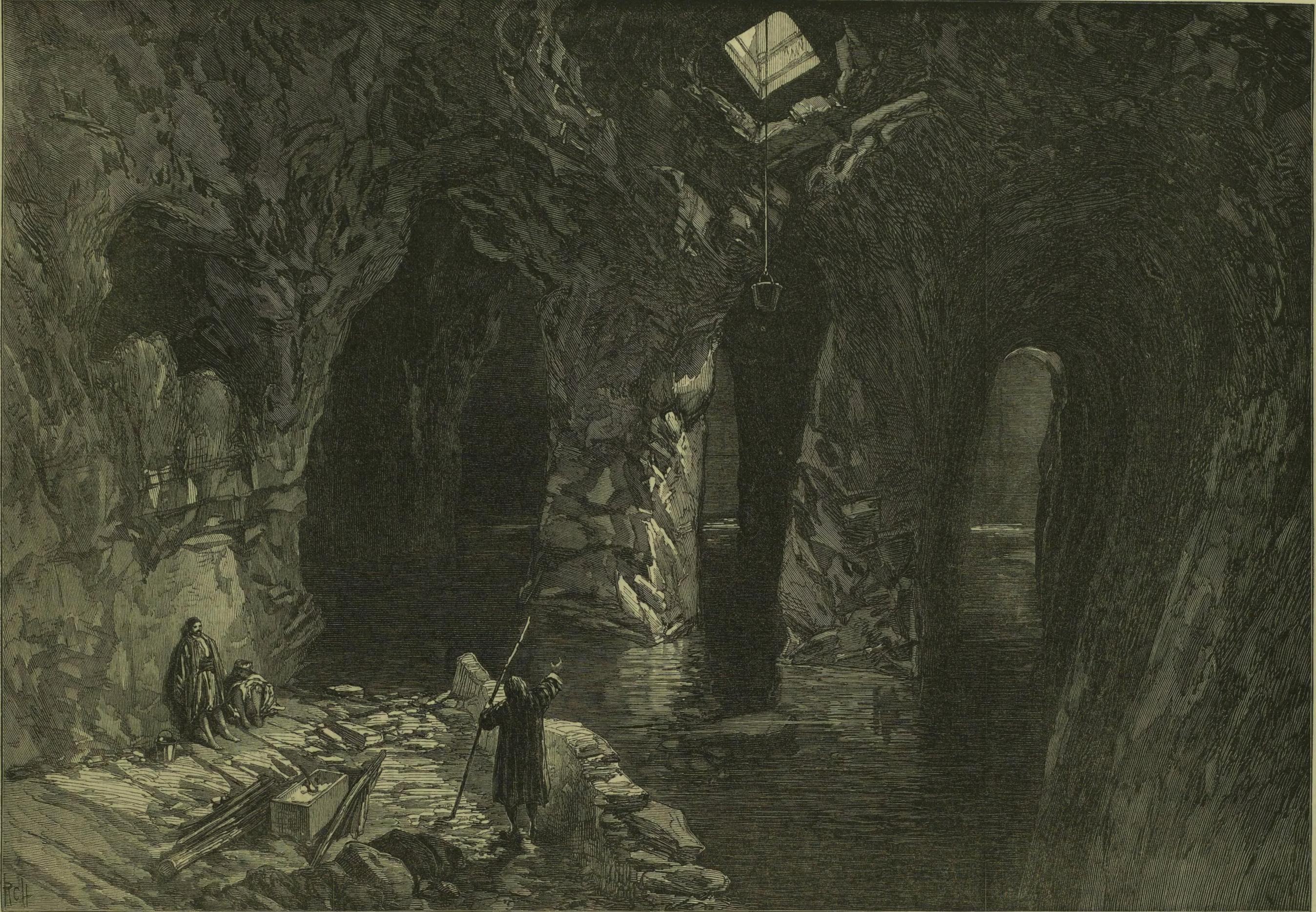
The theatre and the critics are again at variance. The latter, generally, did not give a favourable verdict in the case of the play called "Forgiven," produced at the Globe by Mr. Montague. But the drama draws good houses, and the manager publishes an advertisement in which he fairly enough pleads this fact as his justification for running the piece. In truth, I do not know why he needed to make any plea at all. A manager's business is to fill his house, and if he does that he knows his business. All that the critic can say is that a piece's proving attractive is not also proof that it is good. Very bad plays have often had very good runs. "Forgiven" is not a bad piece, *meo judicio*. It contains some very good things, but the best thing it contains is the evidence it affords that the author will do something greatly better when it shall please him to abandon the study of a type which, for exceptional reasons, has of late years been successful. But this is beside the question between Mr. Montague and the critics. He writes a most gentlemanly letter, of course, and he will, in the first place, permit me to remain, like the butler of the Brothers Cheeryble, "unconvinced," and, in the second, to congratulate him on his good houses.

This week contains an anniversary for his Holiness the Pope. It was on April 12, 1850, that he was restored to his throne by the French. France will say, with the unhappy Italian girl whose sufferings Shelley has described,

Now,
I think we shall not do it any more.
But it is satisfactory to know that though the Pope is not a King at the present time might envy, and probably does. "His bread is given unto him, and his water is sure; and this, interpreted *papaliter*, means honour, revenue, and the right to do anything except interfere with the rights of others. It is difficult to believe that his Holiness is not reasonably happy, though every now and then comes a conventional cry of martyrdom from the Vatican. I have a valued and witty Catholic friend who, in a Protestant house, one Lent, finding that sole *à la maître d'hôtel*, instead of *en matelotte* (which he preferred), was set before him, declared that he was persecuted for his religion. One rejoices to think that, though 1850 and the French come not again for Pius IX., the good old priest is not worse treated than my persecuted Catholic friend and accomplice.

A writer in the *Telegraph* calls attention to the progress of the Biblical Revision, and observes that the process of inducing the mass of the people to accept new language in place of the old will be difficult and tedious. We know so little of what is being done in the Jerusalem Chamber that we can but recur to the Bishop of Winchester's declaration that there is to be as little disturbance of the received text as possible. But the writer to whom I allude appears to think that there is very little general interest taken in the revision. I hardly understand upon what this belief is based. The Chamber doors are hermetically sealed, and all that the people are allowed to know is that the revisers have reached a certain verse. I think that they are about half way through St. Luke. It is impossible for interest to manifest itself in such circumstances; but I am told that the learned divines receive a great mass of suggestions and petitions for the removal of stumbling-blocks.

I have not seen in any English paper the St. Paul's story of Thanksgiving Day. When the subscription-book had received the names of her Majesty and the Heir Apparent for £1000 and £500, and persons were crowding round to look at the signatures, an old lady in black made her way through, seized a pen, and inscribed her name as donor of a guinea. Also, she honestly handed in the money, and disappeared. It is stated that this act of loyalty and liberality was so far from being admired by the authorities, that the name of the bold old lady has vanished from the scroll, *moyennant* some oxalic acid. Why this should be I know not, unless the example of a small donation was undesired.



EXPLORATIONS OF JERUSALEM: ROCK-CUT CISTERN UNDER THE SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
SEE PAGE 358.



MR. DISRAELI RECEIVING ADDRESSES IN THE GREAT HALL, POMONA GARDENS, MANCHESTER.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

MR. DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

The visit of Mr. Disraeli, last week, to the metropolis of the cotton-manufacturing district was made the occasion for extraordinary demonstrations of Conservative political sentiment. The right hon. gentleman, who arrived from London on the Monday afternoon, with his wife, Lady Beaconsfield, was the guest of Mr. W. Romaine Callender; at his house in Victoria Park. Here Mr. Disraeli met Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P.; Mr. R. Ashton Crosse, M.P.; Mr. Birley, and other influential members of the party in Lancashire. On the next day (Tuesday week) Mr. Disraeli was conducted by his friends to the Pomona Gardens, Cornbrook, a place of entertainment like Cremorne, though of inferior style, the spacious dancing-saloon of which had been hired for the assembly of local deputations to present addresses of political fealty from all parts of the county. These marched into the vast hall in a long procession, with banners and bands of music. Three or four of their standards displayed the portrait of Mr. Disraeli. They filed past Mr. Disraeli, who stood on a platform two or three feet above the floor, with Lady Beaconsfield in an arm-chair beside him. He was dressed as usual, in a white or light grey overcoat, and looked younger and fresher than he was during his brief Premiership of 1867 and 1868. The deputations were arranged in fourteen groups; Mr. Disraeli shook hands with the leaders of each and said a few words to them. They represented about 300 different bodies, with the Orange lodges, and presented 124 addresses. The first group represented seven associations of the northern division of Lancashire, including the Conservative Registration Association, the Preston Conservative Club, and the Northern Star Loyal Orange Lodge. The north-eastern division of the county was represented by about twenty-four Conservative and Orange bodies in two groups: one group was formed of eight distinct Conservative clubs existing in Blackburn, and the other group was formed of associations in Burnley, Clithero, Accrington, Bacup, Colne, Rawtenstall, and other districts in the same constituency. For the south-western division of Lancashire there were four groups. The first of these was formed of the Conservative Registration Association alone; the second, of six Liverpool associations; the third, of two associations in Wigan; and the fourth, of associations in Warrington, Southport, and St. Helens, which last town contributed ten distinct Conservative bodies in this group. The seven remaining groups belonged to South-East Lancashire; the Conservative Registration Associations formed one group; Manchester and Salford, with the environs, furnished two groups, composed of about thirty associations; Ashton and Stalybridge contributed four associations; Bolton, eleven; the Bury district, six; Rochdale, ten; Oldham, seventeen. Several associations, belonging to Stockport, Hyde, and other towns, were included. Each association was represented by a deputation of at least the leading members, comprising many magistrates, clergymen, and persons of influence. On the next day (Wednesday week) Mr. Disraeli made his great speech in the evening, to an audience of 7000 persons, at the Free-Trade Hall. He was supported by the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Ellesmere, and other persons of consideration; and his speech, which occupied nearly three hours, was very well received. On the Thursday Mr. Disraeli was visited by some deputations of cotton operatives, and by the Church Defence Association; he was entertained with luncheon at the Conservative Club of Manchester, and went across to the neighbouring town of Salford, where he saw the Museum in Peel Park and inspected a cotton factory. He must have found things much changed from what his fancy had conceived of them in the times of the Chartist agitation thirty years ago, described in his political romance of "Sybil."

THE WARWICKSHIRE FARM LABOURERS.

The strike for higher wages that has lately taken place among the farm labourers in some districts of South Warwickshire has engaged its full share, at least, of public attention. It seems to have been encouraged, or started, by the agency of a little club of trade unionists at Leamington, belonging to quite another class; and the neighbourhoods of towns, rather than purely rustic parishes, have been the scenes of the most active demonstrations. Whitnash, the place where the meeting was held that affords the subject of our front-page Engraving, is a village within half an hour's easy stroll of Leamington; and Barford, the home of Joseph Arch, a notable leader of this movement, is but two miles from the town of Warwick, lying just under Warwick Castle, on the Avon, north of Charlecote Lucy. Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, with the village of Stoneleigh, is four or five miles north of Warwick and Leamington, near the ruins of Kenilworth. This place was the extremity of the disturbed district in one direction; and in the other its limit was found at Wellesbourne, six or seven miles south of Leamington, through Whitnash, Barford, and Wasperton, the intermediate hamlets. There was by no means a general strike in this district; it appears that not more than 200 men, out of 2000 or 3000, had thrown up their work, and the farmers had no difficulty in getting on without them. The dispute began in February, at Wellesbourne, with a claim that the rate of wages should be raised from 12s. to 15s. or 14s. a week, not including certain allowances in kind. Some farmers granted the advance to 14s. without beer, while others did not. The Leamington propagandists of trade unionism, hearing of this dispute, sent an emissary to Wellesbourne, and a society was soon got up, called "The Warwickshire Agricultural Labourers' Union," which obtained flattering promises of support from Birmingham and other manufacturing towns. The local newspaper, by reporting and advocating this organisation, gave it an appearance of political importance, which was increased by borrowing the names of Professor Beesly, of University College, London, and Mr. Henry Fawcett, M.P., as patrons of the movement. The Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., with his usual alacrity to figure as a "people's friend," and Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," were induced to come forward at Leamington tea-meetings, where many people of that little town, having no business of their own, were disposed to hear speeches from the notable strangers. But the only genuine example of the farm-labourers' class who has appeared on the platform is Joseph Arch, secretary to the union, an energetic, business-like man, and an effective plain speaker. The landowners and gentlemen-farmers of Warwickshire, on their part, held a meeting, and passed a resolution deprecating the interference of political agitators. One of them, Sir Charles Mordaunt, gave some of his cottagers who had joined the union notice to quit, but he was willing to raise wages to 16s. a week. A conference, with a view to a settlement of the dispute by arbitration, was proposed; but in the mean time offers of employment were sent from the West Riding of Yorkshire, Gateshead, and Liverpool, at higher wages; and the emigration agent of the Canadian Government announced his readiness to take a good number. By these means, it is stated, nearly all the 200 men on strike had been provided for at the end of last week. The union, therefore, wound up its accounts on Saturday, and the affair was at an end in Warwickshire.

THE LATE REV. F. D. MAURICE.

The Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and formerly Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, whose death, on Monday week, has been recorded with sincere regret, was about sixty-seven years of age. He was the son of a Unitarian minister in the neighbourhood of Bath or Bristol. Having been sent for his education to Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a pupil of Julius Hare, one of the "Two Brothers," authors of "The Guesses at Truth." He was a fellow-student, at the same time, of John Sterling, the personal friend of Carlyle. Mr. Maurice, though he distinguished himself at the University, was excluded for some time from taking his degree, with the Fellowship that was offered him, by his dissent from the doctrines of the Church as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles. He therefore came to London, and engaged in literature as a regular occupation. He wrote a novel of domestic life, called "Eustace Conway; or, the Brother and Sister;" he wrote criticisms for the *Athenaeum*, when Mr. James Silk Buckingham first started that journal, of which Mr. Maurice was for a short time the acting editor. A singular anecdote of this period is related. It is said that the accidental choice of a name, "Captain Marryat," for the imaginary villain of his story caused the real Captain Marryat, a more successful novelist, to challenge the author of "Eustace Conway" to fight a duel. The story was written in 1830, but was not published by Mr. Bentley till 1834, by which time Mr. Maurice was a country clergyman; for his objections to the orthodox creed had melted under the influence of Coleridge, whom he and Sterling constantly visited at Highgate. He resolved to enter the ministry of the Established Church, and, with this view, entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. at the Michaelmas Term, 1831, with classical honours, at the same time as Mr. Gladstone. Having taken clerical orders, Mr. Maurice performed, during two years, the work of a curacy in a rural parish of Warwickshire. In 1836 he was appointed Chaplain to Guy's Hospital, where he gained a familiar acquaintance with the wants and sufferings, the habits and notions, of the London poor. He kept this post ten years, but added to it, in 1840, the Professorship of Modern History and English Literature in King's College, London. He wrote for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," projected by Coleridge, the essays on the history of moral and metaphysical philosophy, which he afterwards developed to form a book.

His first expressly theological publication, in 1838, was "The Kingdom of Christ; or, Hints on the Principles, Ordinances, and Constitutions of the Catholic Church, in Letters addressed to a Quaker." Its main idea was that Christianity, instead of making its disciples separate themselves from the world, should prompt them to infuse the Christian spirit into all the secular business, the common duties, and wholesome pleasures of ordinary life. In 1845 and 1846 Mr. Maurice preached the "Boyle Lectures" on the nomination of Bishop Blomfield: their subject was an examination of the other great religions of mankind in comparison with Christianity. About this time, having delivered the Warburton Lectures at Lincoln's Inn, he was invited to become Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, for which office he relinquished the Chaplaincy of Guy's Hospital. At the same time his work in King's College was augmented by taking the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. He was active meanwhile in the establishment of several agencies for social good. The democratic agitation, between Chartist and Socialism, that spread to England from the French Revolution of 1848, was to be met with earnest co-operative efforts by the more affluent classes to aid the working men in bettering their own condition. Health, leisure for recreation, and the means of good education were the objects most desired; and with these chiefly in view, in the autumn of 1849, an association was formed, by some clergymen, physicians, barristers, and literary men, to advocate reforms of social life on the principles of Christian morality, applied to the conduct of manufactures and trade, the regulation of terms of labour, and various matters of household concern. Mr. T. Hughes, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Mr. T. Hare, and others who have since gained influence and distinction, were among the leaders of this movement, which was nicknamed "Christian Socialism;" and one of its counsellors was Mr. Maurice. Its main result of permanent value was the foundation of the Working Men's College, in Red Lion-square, now in Great Ormond-street, in which Mr. Maurice, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Ruskin have taken efficient parts. The Ladies' College, in Harley-street, is another institution which has been much indebted to the services of Mr. Maurice for its early success. His diverse labours, as a religious minister and teacher, as a discursive writer on serious questions, and as a benevolent social reformer, free from the taint of partisanship, went on till 1853 without a check. In that year he published a volume of "Theological Essays," one of which, containing an expression of opinion contrary to that of the unlimited duration of future punishment, was denounced as heretical. The late Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, protested against Mr. Maurice remaining a Professor of that college; and, as Mr. Maurice could not alter his opinion, he was obliged to resign; leaving the Harley-street Ladies' College also for the same cause. It is scarcely worth while to comment on this affair, in which equally good men on both sides, looking at a question in two different ways, found themselves unable to agree, and parted without any bitterness of feeling. In the next year Mr. Maurice gave a series of lectures, at Willis's Rooms, on the co-operative principle of organisation for the benefit of the working classes. In 1860, resigning the chaplaincy of Lincoln's Inn, he became the minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Vere-street, Cavendish-square. This appointment he held till 1869, since which he has been Professor of Casuistry and Moral Philosophy at Cambridge.

Among the important works of Mr. Maurice are his "Lectures on Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," in two volumes, the first of which is an historical and critical review of ancient systems to the thirteenth century; the second part brings it down to the French Revolution, "with a glimpse into the nineteenth century." His "Lectures on Casuistry," delivered in the University of Cambridge, are published under the title of "The Conscience." Another series of his Cambridge lectures is that on "Social Morality." There is a volume of "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History;" and one, entitled "Learning and Working," of lectures on the foundation of colleges for working men. But the most characteristic literary fruits of his mind will be found in the long list of his religious treatises, some of which had the effect above noticed of forcing him, by the clamour they excited, to engage in theological controversy. He was thence sometimes treated by his opponents as the leader or chief of a theological school, which was certainly the last thing he could ever have expected or desired. His "Theological Essays" have passed through a second edition. His Epiphany series of sermons, "What is Revelation," being accompanied by letters to a student on the Bampton Lectures of Mr. Mansel (the late Dean of St. Paul's), drew forth a reply from Mr. Mansel, to which Mr. Maurice offered a controversial rejoinder. The differences between them cannot here be indicated, but are wittily expressed by one of Mr. Maurice's friends, in designating the views of Dean Mansel those of "the

Hard Church," in opposition to "the Broad Church," to which Mr. Maurice, no less than the late Dr. Arnold, Bishop Temple, Dean Stanley, Mr. Jowett of Balliol, and the late Mr. Robertson of Brighton, with several well-known London clergymen—Mr. Stopford Brooke and others, have belonged. The partisans of Dean Mansel and Mr. Henry Rogers, on their side, have had an obvious retort at their disposal, in affixing to the doctrines of Mr. Maurice the appellation of "Soft Church," as the proper antithesis to that bestowed on themselves. It is, however, always to be remembered that Mr. Maurice, though he must be classified among the Broad Churchmen of his day, was a man of no sect or party, and had no ambition to be the founder of a school. His personal feelings, upon this occasion as upon others, would probably have agreed with those of St. Paul, expressed in the first chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians. Indeed, there seem to be points of moral likeness in the "great passion of humility," the eager self-abnegation and renunciation of personal claims to authority, combined with a fervent zeal for the assertion of truth, as it appeared to his own mind. The great living principle of Mr. Maurice's theological writings is declared by Mr. R. H. Hutton to be this: "That all beliefs about God are but inadequate intellectual attempts to justify a belief in him, which is never a merely intellectual affirmation, but rather a living act of the spirit, by no means confined to those who conscientiously confess His presence. Grant this, and it follows that all attempts to limit our living relations with God by beliefs about Him—whether those beliefs are negative, and deny His power to reveal Himself at all to beings so narrow, or positive, and affect to express His essence exhaustively in a number of abstract propositions—are mistakes. Only where a belief about God helps to explain a more real belief in Him, and only so far as it does so, has it any true value."

Besides the works above mentioned, the list of Mr. Maurice's published essays, sermons, and lectures includes those on "The Patriarchs and Lawgivers" and "The Prophets and Kings" of the Old Testament; Discourses on the Gospel of St. Luke and on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John; an exposition of the Apocalypse; some considerations on the Prayer-Book in reference to the Romish system; "The Religions of the World, and their Relations to Christianity;" "The Commandments, as Instruments of National Reformation;" "The Claims of the Bible and Science;" "The Ground and Object of Hope for Mankind;" a treatise on the Lord's Prayer; and many short discussions. He was an occasional contributor of letters signed with his name, in the *Spectator* and *Macmillan's Magazine*, which were always received with attention.

The funeral of Mr. Maurice took place, on Friday week, in the Highgate Cemetery. The service was performed by his friend, the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, of Marylebone; and many of those who loved and sympathised with Mr. Maurice, both in the Church and out of it, were assembled beside his grave. The portrait of Mr. Maurice is drawn after a photograph by Mr. W. Farren, of Cambridge.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.

At the pleasant little gallery, No. 48, Pall-mall, is now being exhibited an interesting series of forty water-colour drawings, illustrative of the remains of ancient Jerusalem, particularly those which have been discovered through the agency of the Palestine Exploration Fund. We hasten to say that the drawings are by Mr. William Simpson—a name which is a guarantee at once of their essential fidelity, and of their high artistic worth. Mr. Simpson is an artist who ranks as one of the ablest of living sketchers, and one to whom this Journal has been under great obligations for peculiarly valuable services during a number of years past, in different parts of the world. On behalf of the publications of Messrs. Day and Sons, Mr. Simpson's pencil was employed in the Crimean War, at the siege of Sebastopol; and in the several provinces of British India, after the Sepoy War. He went for this Journal to Abyssinia, in the campaign against King Theodore; he was afterwards employed for its service in Egypt, Syria, and the Levant; he attended the opening of the Suez Canal, and was in Rome at the sitting of the Ecumenical Council. He was also one of our Special Artists during the war between France and Germany; he was present at the sieges of Metz and Strasbourg, entering those places with the German troops; he saw the battle-field of Sedan; and, finally, he sent us sketches from Paris during the second siege of that city by the Versailles army, at the fall of the Commune, and during the week's fighting and the burning of a portion of the city.

The present collection includes Mr. Simpson's most careful drawings of the last three years. The words "Underground Jerusalem" aptly describe the marvels that are here brought to light. The Holy City of Biblical history must now be conceived as completely buried far below the present surface, under the accumulated ruins of many centuries. The imagination is affected with a strange awe at finding that endless substructures, Titanic foundations, enormous cisterns, interminable tunnels, secret conduits, vast and profound caverns, and tomb-like hollows lie quite hidden at various depths beneath the modern city, and that even as far down as 125 ft. has been found the work of man! One drawing shows a portion of the Haram wall, rising 79 ft. above ground; another gives the same wall at its foundation no less than 75 ft. below the present surface. The remark of Josephus that it made one dizzy to look down from the top of the walls of the Temple might appear an exaggeration as applied to the wall now exposed, but not to an elevation of 150 ft.

Nothing is more surprising than the height and extent of the ancient subterranean excavations and the prodigious size of the stones of the old foundations. All the later constructions seem the works of a race of pygmies in comparison. The "Bahr-el-Khebeer" is one of the wonders of underground Jerusalem. We have engraved a most effective drawing of this, the largest rock-cut ancient cistern, under the Temple platform. No picture of this subject has ever been exhibited in England before. It is called in Arabic "Bahr-el-Khebeer," or "The Great Sea," and is by far the largest of all the many subterranean chambers under the Haram, the modern name by which the site of the Temple is now known. Few of the visitors to the holy places are taken down to this great reservoir. The cistern is about 150 ft. long from north to south, and very nearly the same breadth from east to west. The great piers of rock look like enormous pillars, and the arched spaces above, formed in the rough-cut rock, produce the impression that it is some ancient cathedral of the Gnomes, or underground spirits who work beneath, and never appear in the light of day. Even the watery floor does not detract from this idea; in fact, one gets the feeling rather strengthened, for one easily receives the notion that a pavement of pure liquid, "a sea of glass, like unto crystal," is suitable for such a mystic temple. The dark, religious gloom is only broken here and there by touches of light coming in through the apertures above for drawing the water. The cistern will hold, it has been calculated, about 2,000,000 gallons of water. It is supplied from the Pools of Solomon, in the Valley of Urtas, about two miles south from Bethlehem. A

drawing of the pools, and one of the Sealed Fountains, sources of supply, are in the Exhibition. The water is carried on the level through Bethlehem to Jerusalem. This conduit is about eight miles long; in some places it is carried in tunnels cut in the rock. These pools, having Solomon's name attached to them, and forming part of the works of the water supply, afford pretty strong evidence that this "Great Sea" is as old as the foundation of the Temple; and that the necessity for an ample supply of water for the Temple rites was the motive for excavating such a gigantic reservoir. The water is beautifully clear; the stones which have fallen through the holes above are seen clearly and distinctly.

Other drawings in Mr. Simpson's collection represent the explorations of the gigantic arches named after Dr. Robinson, Captain Wilson, and others; the Gate of Huldah the Prophetess, and the curious double passage therefrom, along which Mr. Fergusson believes that the animals for the Temple sacrifices were taken; the Royal Quarries, discovered only a few years ago; the Chapel of the Invention of the Cross; a Gallery in the Valley of Jehoshaphat; the rock-cut steps descending to various aqueducts; the Sealed Fountain and Solomon's Pools; the Church of the Sisters of Zion, where important discoveries have recently been made of an arch behind the altar and two tunnels underneath the convent; the arch in the Via Dolorosa, with a side arch lately laid bare; and the "Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea," in the Holy Sepulchre. Some of the finest and most interesting drawings, though in subject not new, like many of the preceding, represent the Sakrab, or Sacred Rock (in connection with which are so many traditions, Christian and Mussulman), and the Sacred Cave beneath, which, according to Mr. Fergusson's theory, is the real Holy Sepulchre; the splendid Mosque of Omar, erected above the rock out of which the cave is hewn, being, in his opinion, the church originally built by Constantine. Apart from the artistic merit of these drawings and the matchless interest of the sites they depict, some of them must for ever remain unique, for they represent excavations, made under the intelligent direction of Captain Warren, of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which have already been filled up.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

If any deterioration had been observable in recent exhibitions at this gallery, the lost ground has been more than recovered in the present display. Seldom has so choice a collection of cabinet works been brought together. The French school, after the temporary war-eclipse, reappears foremost as regards refinement of taste and exquisiteness of finish; whilst the German pictures (of which the remainder of the gathering mainly consists) are generally of superior quality to those before drawn from Düsseldorf and Munich.

Three of the most remarkable pictures are by M. Gerome; they are on a small scale, and preferable, we think, on that account. The artist's rather thin mode of painting is not inappropriate in works of narrow dimensions; and there is no trace of the questionable drawing observable in some larger works, as for instance in the "Cleopatra before Cæsar." M. Gerome appears also to have made a marked advance as a colourist. In delicacy of finish, too, if not in spirit of touch, he has quite equalled Meissonier; whilst for closeness of observation and completeness of realisation these small pictures could hardly be surpassed. The largest represents "A Street in Cairo," lined with traders' booths, and filled with picturesque figures. Prominent among the latter are two mounted Arabs richly dressed and armed, to one of whom a trader hands a bottle of cool water. Another noticeable figure is that of a stalwart Egyptian woman, with a long yashmak, bearing a basket of oranges and holding by the ankle her little naked boy as he sits astride her shoulder. An older boy, also nude, trots on in front. A second picture, called "The Dispute" (56), represents a Nubian camel-driver, standing beside his beast, in altercation with two Cairene men, respecting his fare apparently. The fiery gesticulations of all three are capitally expressed. The background affords a glimpse of an interior court, or bazaar, into which the fierce sunlight penetrates—an effect rendered with marvellous felicity. The third picture is a scene in a covered "Market Place," and the gradations of interior shadow are given with exquisite refinement and almost transparent tones. It is the hour of prayer, and a priest in green robes, seated on a divan before an inlaid desk, officiates; whilst the merchants and dealers, with their faces turned from the spectator and their shoes put off, are absorbed in responding to the praises of God and the Prophet. By Meissonier there is a "Vedette de Hussards" in the Republican army of 1796 (47)—a single mounted figure posted on the look-out among the stunted bushes of a desolate plain. He is a resolute-looking weather-beaten veteran, and, like the shaggy horse he rides, though ill-favoured, doubtless capable of much endurance. Man and horse are, indeed, highly characteristic, and the open-air effect is entirely truthful; but otherwise it is not a very favourable example. A smaller, but in execution a more artistic, picture is the inimitable "Standard-Bearer" (61). It is the almost unique merit of Meissonier's tiny pictures that they convey the impression that they might be enlarged to lifesize without detriment; and one is not sensible of any toilsomeness of finish. But it is not so with some other specimens of microscopic elaboration here—as, for instance, the enamel-like polish of Cot's "Wandering Thoughts" (49), a girl allowing her eyes, with her thoughts, to stray from a book.

A smoothness of surface which, as we have seen, is not necessary in the minutest works, as well as a mode of applying the pigments too thinly to bring out their full value, may be observed in M. Bouguereau's "Echoes of the Sea" (26), a lifesize half-length of a little girl holding a shell to her ear. Nevertheless, the head is modelled with consummate skill; it is, moreover, charmingly childlike, and the earnest expression of the little listener is most happily caught. M. Perrault, a pupil of Bouguereau, and whose style resembles that of his master, is not so well represented as usual in his composition of a mother and two children, entitled "The Baby Brother" (118). The French school has, however, many painters whose execution is entirely masculine and the reverse of over-polished—witness the examples here of Jules Breton, Daubigny, the beautifully-lighted little landscapes by Lambinet, and a small cattle-piece by Troyon (59). The principal picture by Jules Breton, called "Peasant Friends" (17), might be adduced to prove, if proof were needed, that the simplest rustic subjects are compatible with art the most dignified and noble. Three girls are walking abreast along a path through a field of tall poppies; the centre girl may be making some love confidence, judging by the touches of interest and sympathy in the faces of her companions. With arms naturally placed over each other's shoulders, their attitudes resemble those of the well-known antique group of the Graces copied by Raphael. Their robust, finely-moulded forms, superbly drawn, have also something of antique grandeur. Yet there is nothing but fidelity to well-selected nature. There is a reserved strength in the colouring, too, which is entirely admirable. A smaller work

by the same, entitled "The End of the Day" (13), is less happy, the shadow tones being somewhat heavy. M. Daubigny's River-Side View (12), with a placid stream reflecting a few trees, and a sky effect of serene, diffused afternoon daylight, is in the artist's broad and rich indicative style, informed, as usual, by a fine artistic sentiment. A small picture by E. Frere, "The Good Housewife" (40), painted about twenty years back, has qualities of tone which we miss from later and perhaps over-lauded works. The subject is a little girl, seated, sewing at a cottage window, through which bare tree branches are seen veiled by the mists of early morning. "The Outposts" (101), by E. Castres, is a meritorious picture, drawn from the German siege of Paris. "On the Road to Naples" (93), by De Nittis, shows with wonderful vividness and photographic accuracy a vetturino, drawn up on a road ankle deep in white dust, glaring under a scorching sun.

The richer impasto employed by the Belgian than generally by the French painters, and to which is mainly due their success as colourists, is well exemplified in M. Alfred Stevens's "Dame au Bouquet" (29). By no other method could the artistic value and beauty of the different hues of white in this picture have been brought out; the cool white of the lady's muslin dress, and the warm white of the panelled wall, heightened with gold and chequered with soft sunlight. A more graceful female figure could, however, be desired. M. Bauguet's pretty sentimental group, entitled "Sweet Sympathy" (73), is painted in the French, rather than the Flemish, manner, though the artist belongs, we believe, by training, to the Belgian school. Willems is not well represented in a small example, and still less so M. Gallait, in "The Temptation of St. Anthony" (109)—the conception is melodramatic, the colouring unpleasantly hot. Two marine pieces by Clays have much of the painter's well-known merits, though he is decidedly inclining to mannerism—due, no doubt, to constant repetition of the same subjects and effects. M. Israels, the Dutch master, never fails to touch the spectator's sympathies in a pathetic subject, and there is pathos in his picture (106) of a man bending to the long, wearisome toil of towing along a barge laden heavily with sand. But the painter's execution is really too sketchy and slovenly, too fumbling, we had almost said, in its indeterminateness both of form and colour.

The Spanish school, which is so rapidly taking a high position in contemporary art, is represented in a small but very powerful study, by Roybet, of "A Musketeer" (32), a single figure of a soldier, in seventeenth-century costume, shouldering his clumsy wheel-lock musket, and relieved against Persian-pattern hangings, which recalls Velasquez and the historical traditions of Spanish art; and in two works by Madrazo, a fellow-worker with Fortuny at Rome, which exemplify the newest Hispano-Roman development. The larger picture (82) is an interior scene—an artist's, probably the artist's, studio, so we presume from the extraordinary assemblage of bric-à-brac, ceramic objects of all kinds, many of them gleaming with iridescent lustres; tapesstries, carpets, arms, screens, cabinets, mirrors—anything and everything, in short, that could afford brilliant colour. The occupants of this room (they cannot be the owners) are, we also presume, the artist's models; two of them are hard-featured, raffish-looking gentry from the bull-ring; a third, dressed in splendid but ill-fitting finery, is a coarse, fat, ugly woman, who, seated in perfect abandonment on a table, is singing "The New Song" which gives its title to the picture. The cynical realism of these figures is in keeping with the painter's obvious technical aim—that solely of affording sensuous gratification to the eye. Fortuny's characteristics are carried to an excess in his follower's work, against which we must protest as being, we believe, false and vicious in fact and in tendency, despite the amazing cleverness undeniably shown. Colours of prismatic purity and force are everywhere touched on with marvellous bravura (thereby preserving their purity), and they are everywhere so contrasted and balanced that the whole effect has a certain harmony; but we hold that in nature—especially in an interior—they would receive modifications of light and shade and tone of which there is scarcely a hint in this kaleidoscopic or pyrotechnic display. A study of a gorgeously-clad matador smoking a cigarette has similar merits and defects. A small picture by Agrassot, called "The Studio Shrine" (88)—a cabinet filled with precious objects, said to be in the atelier of Fortuny—has great splendour of colour, duly modified, however, by chiaroscuro: it is a perfect gem of imitative art.

The German schools are exemplified by some few better artists than heretofore. From Düsseldorf we have two unimportant but lifelike studies by Knaus, one of the greatest masters in Europe. Both are from the same model—a black-eyed ragged little gamin full of fun and esprit. In one the urchin carries a slenderly-filled bag and a bunch of turnips; the title is "He Lives by His Wits" (8). The other is called "On Mischief Bent" (68). By Vautier there is a small cottage-interior scene, entitled "Grandmother's Counsel" (5). By G. Max, a picture, very sweet in colour, effect, and feeling, of a girl, seated, vainly waiting for her lover, and plucking the petals of a flower—"He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not" (54). The works from Munich evince, as usual, much ability—ability that is, however, marred by a curiously uniform tendency to blackness in the shadows and opacity in the lights. See, for example, Liesemeyer's well-conceived "Faust's First Sight of Marguerite" (140); Meisel's dramatic "Marie Antoinette and the Dauphin in Prison" (184); and Baisch's "Squally Evening, Bavaria" (18). But blackness, not only of the shadows, but of the general tone, seems to be carried to its possible limit in a large picture by M. Munkacsy, a Hungarian painter, representing a number of men, women, and children making lint for the hospitals during war-time. It may be contended that the pathetic subject demanded lugubrious treatment, but nothing can warrant a representation untrue to any natural effect. Moreover, there is a concomitant perversity in the unmitigated ugliness of all the figures.

In a comparatively recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* appeared an interesting article by the distinguished critic, M. Chesneau, relating to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. To that article we refer those of our readers who may desire more general information respecting the museum. A very good idea of the growing importance of the collection of pictures which our Transatlantic brethren are forming therein may, however, be derived from a series of etchings after the principal works, the publication of which has lately been commenced in London by Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall-mall. The first number of the series, which lies before us, contains ten etchings from paintings by leading masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools, besides one by Greuze; and the entire series will consist of ten numbers, each containing ten etchings. It is obvious, therefore, that the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art contains a goodly picture-gallery, creditable to the American people, if the ninety works to be produced are, as we believe they are, of the same average quality as those rendered in the present number. When we say that the etchings are by the very celebrated aquafortiste, M. Jules Jacquemart, we need hardly add that they are of consummate

excellence. Did space permit, we could dwell with pleasure on each separate plate, for each has its appropriately varied and individual beauties. Suffice it to say that the style, effect, character of execution, almost the very touch of each painter are rendered with marvellous vraisemblance and felicity. Such etchings partake in their thoroughness and completeness of the essentials of all sound art, and should be quoted against those who pretend that etching is a haphazard method that may come by intuition to the amateur as readily as to the accomplished artist; and that is supposed to be "suggestive"—the favourite word—in proportion to its vague and uncertain expression.

A movement is on foot in Dublin to create an Art-chair in Trinity College in emulation of the art professorships at Oxford, Cambridge, and London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of James Monteith, Esq., of 38, Duke-street, St. James's, Westminster, who died on Jan. 30 last, in his sixtieth year, was proved in London, on the 11th ult., under £60,000 personalty in England, by Duncan Monteith, the brother; George Robert Bengough; William Leech, 65, Moorgate-street, solicitor; and William McGavin (firm of Navin and Co.), the acting executors and trustees, power being reserved to George H. Milford, of the Union Bank, also an executor. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £100, free. The will is dated Oct. 1, 1859, and a codicil Oct. 24, 1867. The testator was possessed of considerable shares in Indian railways. He has bequeathed annuities to several relatives, and legacies to various institutions to which he had been a subscriber up to the time of his decease, and are as follow, viz.:—£5000 to be distributed by his executors, in such proportions as they may think proper, amongst the London hospitals; £1000 amongst the public educational charities of London; £1000 amongst various ragged schools; £1000 amongst the houses of refuge and reformatories; £500 to the refugees for houseless boys; £500 to the Royal Caledonian Asylum; £500 to the London Scottish Hospital; £500 to the Free Church of Scotland mission schools in India; £500 to the Colchester ship; £100 to the Sunday and other schools at Glasgow, and £100 to the ragged school at Rothsay. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, Duncan Monteith, absolutely.

The will of Sydney Hooper, Esq., formerly of Northbrooke, Topsham, Devon, late of St. Davids, in the city of Exeter, was administered to in the registry at Exeter by Sydney Hooper, of that city, the son, one of the residuary legatees, the executors appointed having renounced. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The will contains numerous legacies. He has left £1000 to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, £100 to his house agent, an annuity to the attendant on his wife, several specific bequests to his sons, and a provision for his wife. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons, Sydney and Reginald, equally.

The will of the Rev. William Webbs Ellis, M.A., late Rector of Laver Magdalen, Essex, formerly Rector of St. Clement Danes, and lately residing at 8, Grafton-street, London, who died Jan. 21 last, at Mentone, in France, was proved in London by Joseph Gillman Barrett, M.D., of Cleveland-gardens, and Alexander Dauncy, Esq., 56, Chancery-lane, the joint acting executors. The personalty in England was sworn under £9000. The will bears date July 17, 1869. The testator, having no immediate relations, has bequeathed the bulk of his property, which was chiefly invested in Russian Loan Bonds, amongst the various institutions hereunder mentioned, viz.:—To the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, £999 Russian Loan Bonds, to pay the interest to the Incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, in augmentation of income; to the Incorporated National Society for the Education of the Poor, £999 Russian Loan Bonds, the interest to be applied for the support of the schools of Laver Magdalen; to the schools of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, £518; to the Diocesan Board of Education, two bonds of £111 each; and a like bequest to King's College Hospital, in remembrance of his connection with that hospital whilst Rector of St. Clement Danes; and a like sum to each of the following societies, namely:—The Church Missionary, the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children; School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Church Building Society, and Home for Incurables. To the widow of his brother, Thomas Ellis, he leaves £2183; to his brother, William Mann, £2020; and to each of his executors, £220, all in Russian Loan Bonds. The residue of his property he leaves to Dr. Barrett for his own use absolutely.

The late John Allenby, Esq., of Louth, Lincolnshire, by his will, dated Dec. 10, 1870, proved in the principal registry by John Hurst, John Hewson, and Benjamin Crow, the three executors thereof, after giving his real estates to his great-nephews and bequeathing certain legacies to his relatives, gave the following charitable legacies:—To the Fotherby Almhouse trustees, £300, the income of which is to be applied in the purchase of coal for the inmates, to be distributed in November, January, and March, yearly, for ever; to the same trustees, £250, the income of which is to be applied in the repairs of his tomb and the maintenance, repairs, and improvement of the almshouses; to the same trustees, £100, the income of which is to be applied in the purchase of beef and flour, to be distributed immediately before Christmas to the inmates, yearly, for ever; to the Louth Dispensary, £200; to the Cancer Hospital, London, £200; to the Charing-cross Hospital, £200; to the Rupture Society, instituted May 15, 1804, subscriptions for which are received by Messrs. Hoare and Co., 37, Fleet-street, £200; to the Institution for the Houseless Poor, Banner-street, St. Luke's, London, £100; to the Asylum for Female Orphans at Beddington, £100; and to ten of the Sunday schools in Louth and Fotherby, £19 19s. each. The legacies to be paid free of duty. By a codicil dated June 8, 1871, the testator gave an additional legacy of £500, free of duty, to the Louth Dispensary.

The will of Johann Heinrich Philipp Schunck, Esq., of Frankfort-on-the-Main, merchant, was proved in London, under £20,000, and he has left many charitable bequests to institutions at Frankfort; that of the Rev. Francis Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, and Sidney-place, Bath, under £30,000; and that of Francis Ellis M'Taggart, Esq., late of Norfolk-square, Judge of County Courts, under £6000 personalty.

A circular issued by the War Office gives to the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer forces the generic name of Auxiliary. In future all the troops belonging to either of these divisions of the reserve will be under the orders of a General commanding the regular army in the district. The lord lieutenant of a county will have the power of recommending subalterns in case of vacancies, provided he does so within thirty days of the first report that such vacancy has occurred. For promotion to a higher grade officers must be nominated by the commandant of the regiment and approved of by the inspecting officer. Adjutants are to be shortly appointed.



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MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Albani's highly-successful début, on Tuesday week, was followed by the repetition of her charming performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula," on Saturday, when she again produced a marked impression by her graceful acting and refined and finished singing. On Tuesday last Mdlle. Albani appeared in a second part—that of the heroine of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The characteristics and qualities of this admirable artist were commented on last week, and we are now enabled to confirm all that was then said in her praise. The grace and charm of manner, the exquisitely pure and sympathetic quality of voice and highly-cultivated style of singing were again manifested, together with the greater degree of passionate intensity required by the later assumption, and the result was a repetition of the former triumphant success. The other characters were as in previous representations—Edgardo, Signor Naudin; Enrico, Signor Cotogni; Raimondo, Signor Capponi, &c.

On Monday Madame Pauline Lucca made her first appearance this season, in one of the several characters with which her name has been for several years identified—Zerlina, in "Fra Diavolo." The heroine of Auber's beautiful opera has scarcely ever been portrayed, even on its native stage, with more archness and vivacity than by Madame Lucca, whose performance again displayed those qualities in acting and singing that have heretofore rendered it one of the many attractions at the Royal Italian Opera House. The charming couplets in the first act were, as usual, encored, as was Fra Diavolo's serenade in the second act. As before, the robber chief was represented by Signor Naudin; Lord and Lady Koburg by Signor Ciampi and Madame Demeric-Lablae; the two bandits by Signori Tagliafico and Capponi, &c. In the incidental "Satarella," in the last act, a clever dancer—Mdlle. Girod—made a successful first appearance. Monday's performance was conducted by Signor Bevignani, Signor Vianesi having presided on other occasions.

The appearance of Mdlle. Sessi—announced for the opening night, but postponed on account of illness, as recorded last week—took place on Thursday week, when she repeated her performance of Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," with the same characteristics that marked it last season, the slight traces of recent indisposition that were evident in the commencing scene having rapidly disappeared. The "Rataplan" duet with the sergeant, and the vivandière song, "Ciascun lo dice," were, perhaps, less effective than usual, but the tender little aria, "Convien partir"—the farewell to the regiment—was delivered with much refined sentiment. The subsequent lesson scene and Maria's share in the trio, in which she throws off the restraint of her new aristocratic surroundings and horrifies the Marchioness by her regimental reminiscences, were given with much spirit. The other characters were also filled as on previous occasions—the Marchioness, Madame Demeric Lablae; Tonio, Signor Bettini; Sergeant Sulpizio, Signor Ciampi, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

A month ago we gave an outline of Mr. Mapleson's arrangements for the season just commenced at Drury-Lane Theatre, and have now to record the opening thereof, which duly took place, on Saturday, with a performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," so similar in its details to previous occasions as to call for little specific notice. The fine declamatory singing and impassioned acting of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroic wife, Leonora, who, disguised as Fidelio, seeks and effects the rescue of her husband from a tyrant's dungeon, were again admirably displayed, especially in the great scena, the "Invocation to Hope," the grave-digging duet with Rocco, the grand quartet in which Leonora saves her husband from the intended assassination, and the exulting duet with Florestano. Mdlle. Bauermeister sang well the one aria of Marcellina, her share of the duet with Jacquino and other concerted music. Signor Foli was a very effective Rocco; Signor Agnesi sang impressively as Pizarro; and the cast was efficiently completed by Signori Vizzani, Rinaldini, and Mendioroz, as Florestano, Jacquino, and Il Ministro. The bright and beautiful overture in E, written for the revival of "Fidelio," in 1814, preceded the opera, and the third of the Leonora overtures was played between the acts—both with fine effect, by the excellent orchestra conducted by Sir M. Costa—the last-named piece having been encored, as was also the quartet (canon) in the first act. The National Anthem was given, according to the custom of opening nights.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Marimon made her first appearance this season as Amina in "La Sonnambula," a character in which she was eminently successful last season. Again her singing displayed the refinement of style and cultivated method before commented on; particularly in the more brilliant passages, and especially in the final bravura, "Ah! non giunge." Signor Fancetti was the Elvino, Signor Agnesi the Count, and other characters were also as formerly.

Although there has been no absolute novelty at the Crystal Palace Concerts since our last notice thereof, the performances have, as usual, been of high interest. The programme of the twenty-third concert of the series, on Saturday week, comprised, among other pieces, Beethoven's choral fantasia, with that clever pianist Mr. Oscar Beringer at the solo instrument; the same composer's seventh symphony (in A), and Mendelssohn's psalm, "As the Hart pants." The solo singers were Misses E. Wynne, R. Jewell, M. Severn, Mr. V. Rigby, Messrs. Guy and Wadmore. At last Saturday's concert Herr Reinecke, the estimable Leipzig Kapellmeister and pianist, gave Mozart's "Coronation" concerto, with the same success as on a former occasion. Herr Reinecke's overture composed in celebration of the Peace of 1871 was performed for the first time here. It is a clever, but not very original, piece of orchestral writing, in which are introduced the air "See the Conquering Hero" and the Lutheran chorale, "Nun danket alle Gott." Schubert's greatest symphony, No. 9, in C, magnificently played, was of itself sufficient to confer special interest on the concert. The other orchestral piece was Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio." The vocalists were Miss Abbie Whinery, Madame Bentham Fernandez, and Mr. Bentham, the former of whom repeated Mendelssohn's scena "Infelice," in which she made so favourable an impression on her début, at Mr. Walter Bache's concert, last month.

The hundred-and-thirty-fourth anniversary festival of that excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, took place yesterday (Friday) week, at Willis's Rooms, instead of the Freemasons' Tavern, as heretofore. The Duke of Edinburgh presided, and, in the speech special to the occasion, dwelt on the vast amount of good effected by the institution in the relief of its decayed members, their widows, and orphans, and the efficient and economical management of its business affairs. Speeches were also made by Sheriff Sir John Bennett, Sir Thomas Gladstone, and Mr. G. A. Macfarren. During the evening vocal and instrumental performances were contributed by some eminent artists—special features in these respects having been the refined singing of Mdlle.

Anna Regan and Herr Stockhausen, and the brilliant playing of Mesdames Arabella Goddard and Camilla Urso on their respective instruments—the pianoforte and the violin. The donations and contributions amounted to upwards of £400. Among the guests were Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Sir J. Benedict, Sir J. Goss, Sir G. Elvey, and other eminent musicians.

Mr. Henry Leslie's third subscription concert took place on Monday evening at St. James's Hall, the selection on this occasion having been largely devoted to glees and part-songs, in which the fine singing of Mr. Leslie's choir maintained the high and special reputation long since earned by this institution. Several eminent solo vocalists—including Mr. Sims Reeves—contributed to the performance of the programme.

Mr. Willem Coenen closed his series of three chamber concerts, yesterday (Friday) week, with a highly-interesting selection, which found worthy interpretation by the artists engaged. The pianoforte quartet of Herr Carl Reinecke, with himself at the principal instrument, supported by Messrs. Wiener (violin), Zerbini (viola), and Daubert (violoncello); and Brahms' sextet, played by the three last-named performers in association with Messrs. Amor, Hann, and Vieuxtemps, were the commencing and concluding pieces. Schubert's elaborate and difficult fantasia for pianoforte and violin, brilliantly played by Mr. Coenen and Mr. Wiener, was received with special applause. The other instrumental piece was Herr Reinecke's duo for two pianos, op. 94, played by himself and Mr. Coenen. Some vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Liebhardt and M. Fontanier.

Among the concert announcements of the week was the second of the series of three given by that meritorious singer Miss Katherine Poynett.

Miss Helen Hogarth (Mrs. R. C. Roney) will give her annual concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday morning, the 20th inst. This lady, who has for some time been favourably known as a teacher of singing, announces a long list of names of eminent vocal and instrumental performers, among the former being Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mdlle. Liebhardt, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The most generally interesting feature in a magazine literature of unusual merit and variety is, no doubt, the commencement of a new serial fiction from the pen of Miss Thackeray, in the *Cornhill*. The title, "Old Kensington," is itself suggestive of the pleasant quaintness, subtle delicacy, and quiet power by which the authoress's novels are in general distinguished, and which promise to be as characteristic of the present one as of any of its predecessors. An exquisitely drawn and tinted picture of a little English girl, educated amid the picturesque surroundings of the old Court suburb while her parents are in India, introduces the two events—the proud and loving father's decease, the weak or heartless mother's re-marriage—which constitute the double hinge of the plot. Miss Thackeray has entirely succeeded in awakening our sympathies for her child-heroine. Equally masterly, in quite a different style, is the brilliant Parisian contributor's sketch of "Le Ministre Malgré Lui"—the portrait, for which M. Casimir Périer seems to have sat, of the Minister whose disinterested but inconvenient zeal for the public good has only the effect of rendering him obnoxious to everybody, his own colleagues most of all. Both the serious and the humorous sides of the situation are powerfully wrought out; a *verbatim-et-literatum* letter from an actress is especially comic. "The Prince of Tarente's Love Story" is another episode from the voluminous book of the romance of high life in the seventeenth century. There is more pathos in the humble romance of George Beattie, a young Scotch poet, whose birth and death nearly coincided with Byron's, and who is still remembered for the tragical circumstances associated with the latter. Poor Beattie formed a notable exception to Mercutio's axiom that "men have died, but not for love," and the genuineness of his passion, requited as it seems to have been with perfidious cruelty, appeals powerfully to our sympathies, notwithstanding a certain grotesqueness of which it is impossible to avoid feeling conscious. A returned traveller gives a most unfavourable account of the Portuguese settlements in Eastern Africa, and seems to consider that a relapse to original barbarism would be preferable to the present state of affairs.

The most remarkable contribution to an excellent number of *Macmillan* is Professor Masson's deeply-interesting memoir of Mazzini, a biography of signal merit for thoroughness of knowledge, affectionate cordiality of sentiment, and perfect candour of appreciation. It has usually been Mazzini's misfortune to be estimated either by enthusiasts unacquainted with practical politics, or by practical politicians incapable of comprehending the value of ideas. The former have allowed him everything, the latter nothing; and it required a critic equally at home in the domain of thought and of action to assign him his rightful place. It is perfectly true that the predominant idealism of Mazzini's intellect may occasion his really remarkable administrative powers to be underrated, and Professor Masson has accordingly dwelt at considerable length on the brief but splendid episode in his career which principally called them forth—the defence of Rome. He seems, on the other hand, to have scarcely rendered justice to Mazzini as a thinker; the formulas which he censures as obscure are surely lucidity itself to those employed by the generality of philosophers. Both the serial fictions are remarkably good this month. In "Christina North" we have especially to note the character of the earnest clergyman; in Mr. Black's story, the irresistible fun of the young lady's notes of the lecture she has been attending. Professor Cowell has travelled far in quest of fiction, his analysis of a modern Bengali novel introducing us to an historical romance, the work of a living author, written much in the style of Scott or Cooper, and yet bearing the distinctive impress of nationality. Papers on proposed improvements in hospitals, colleges, and the Upper House, all broach suggestions of considerable value, but yield in general interest to Dr. Liebreich's remarkable lecture on impaired vision in artists—Turner and Mulready being selected as examples. The lecturer demonstrates by experiment that the supposed mannerisms of the painters have arisen from actual faults of vision, and disappear when the pictures are viewed through glasses especially adapted for the correction of the defect.

Fraser is full of interesting papers, the best of which, perhaps, is Mr. J. Macdonald's picturesque description of one of the most curious of human institutions, the Trappist Monastery at Westmael, in the sandy wastes of Northern Belgium. The whole inner life of the convent, devotional and industrial, is described with singular vividness, the result of accurate personal inspection. Without sympathising with the principle of asceticism, we may still deem Mr. Macdonald too unsparing in stigmatising the apparent selfishness of a retreat from the world, which is, after all, made the occasion of such salutary industrial, agricultural, and educational activity. If error there be, however, it is one which the photographic fidelity of his delineations will enable the reader to correct for himself. An article on Indian affairs, called forth by the death of Lord

Mayo, contains some sensible suggestions, but is, on the whole, calculated to aggravate a feeling of panic which has already gone too far. The history of the application of torpedoes in naval warfare is exhaustively investigated, and there is an excellent literary notice of John Hookham Frere. The most curious contributions to the number, however, relate to French affairs. General Cluseret, who was to have organised a Fenian army, but never did, obliges us with a chapter from his memoirs, relating to a negotiation which he states himself to have carried on with the Prussians during the second siege of Paris. He apparently wishes to show that he could have saved the Commune if he had been allowed to pillage the Bank of France, and that his arrest by his own party was occasioned by the protection he afforded to the captive Archbishop of Paris. There is no evidence but his own word for either of these assertions. The other paper narrates an old French parallel to the Tichborne case, the *affaire De Caille*, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The French claimant was identified by no less than 391 witnesses, and his pretensions prevailed for a while in opposition to the disavowal of his own reputed father. He was, however, in the end clearly shown to be a marine named Pierre Mége.

Blackwood is strong in fiction, "The Maid of Sker" being, as usual, full of humour, and "A True Reformer" teeming with animated pictures of Indian life. The essay on Shelley is the least satisfactory of the series devoted to great modern poets. Remembering how cordially *Blackwood* welcomed the "Revolt of Islam," when such a greeting required some insight and courage, it is amusing to find the successors of the critics of that period unable to perceive any merit but melody in a poem so abounding with beauties of every description. The rest of the criticism is hardly more satisfactory, and the biography is even worse, the writer being apparently quite unable to recognise the directness of aim which controlled the most erratic flights of the poet's restless imagination. Some less ambitious criticism on recent biographies and on Mr. Ralston's "Popular Songs of Russia" is more to the purpose. An excellent addition to the series of articles on French society analyses the code of social intercourse in that country. The charm of French manners is fully admitted, but grave apprehension is expressed that the habit of soothing everybody and smoothing everything may have contributed to engender the universal insincerity which, producing in its turn universal distrust, has almost abolished the capacity for concerted action among Frenchmen.

"From Racovica my way lay through Drezhink to Vaganc." There is enough of this sort of thing in Mr. Patterson's otherwise interesting account of his Croatian travels to render it formidable even to the seasoned readers of the *Fortnightly*. The contents of the number are in general rather under the average, the most attractive being the biography of a German lady whose name has hardly been heard in England. Caroline Schlegel, afterwards Schelling, was, however, undoubtedly a woman of brilliant intellectual endowments—we fear it must be added that she was also mischievous and intriguing, and that her sentimentality is not easily distinguishable from affectation. The chivalrous indulgence of her biographer is pardonable, and even graceful, but strict historical fidelity dictates a more rigorous sentence. Mr. Lyall's paper on the administration of religious affairs in India contains some just observations on the inexpediency, and, indeed, impossibility, of an entire separation of Church and State in an Asiatic country. Some brief remarks on Nicholas Poussin, by E. Pattison, depict the characteristic features of the painter's style with much felicity of expression.

The *Lambeth Review*, a new quarterly, designed as the organ of the High Anglican party, contains good articles on "The Venetian Aristocracy" and on "Architecture," evidently the work of writers well-acquainted with their themes. The more strictly professional papers have, we trust, answered their apparent purpose of relieving their authors' minds. They exhale away in mild clerical railing, like simmering tea-kettles, which seem always on the point of boiling over but never do.

The only interesting contributions to *Temple Bar* are an excellent story from the French of Léon Gozlan, and an essay on Charles Lamb, which owes its interest to the writer's access to a copy of "Elia," characteristically annotated by Walter Savage Landor. In the *Dark Blue* we have only to note Mr. K. Blind's interesting and learned essay on the Troubadours and Meistersingers of Germany, and Mrs. Linton's "My Cousin James."

The *Contemporary* and *Saint Pauls* cannot be discussed in a line, and we have this month only space for a bare acknowledgment of the excellence of each.

Tinsley has amusing essays illustrative of proverbial expressions, "The Red Rag" and "By a Hair'sbreadth." "London's Heart" is powerfully written; but it ought to be known, for the credit of the Church of England, that the conduct imputed to the Rev. Mr. Creamwell in refusing to bury the Dissenter's baptised child is utterly at variance with the law of his own communion. "Satanella" is continued with much ability in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also contains several amusing miscellaneous papers, among which that on the Curiosities of Life Assurance deserves especial mention. *London Society* is as lively as ever, and the contents of the *Argosy* are fairly entertaining. *Belgravia* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of Dr. Dasent's really brilliant novel, "Three to One." "The Night Voyage," a copy of verses accompanying a sensational engraving, is an unacknowledged translation from Heine. The *Monthly Packet* and the *Victoria Magazine* are as well adapted as usual to the tastes of their respective bodies of readers.

Mr. John Thornton dispersed the late Mr. Pawlett's herd of pure shorthorn cattle at Beeston Sandy, Beds, on Thursday week, when some extraordinary prices were realised, resulting in a total of £7837 for forty head.

An amateur flower-painter in water colours writes a few lines in corroboration of the observations made by Mr. R. Liebreich in his lecture at the Royal Institution, of which a summary was given in this paper. He remarked, the writer states, upon the different appearance of objects owing to the different states of the eye, which I have also noticed myself, since age has been creeping upon me. The incorrectness varies considerably according to one's state of health, fatigue, or the like. In my own case, a horizontal line, even with spectacles, is not so distinct as a perpendicular one, and a white thread seen with the naked eye looks like two laid nearly close together, while the space between is of a pale reddish brown colour. External circumstances also affect the colour of objects as seen by the eye. If one eye be exposed to a somewhat strong light, it will see white objects as of a cold bluish tint, while the other eye being in the shade will see the same thing almost the colour of cheese, and the so-called white object is, when looked at with both eyes, of an intermediate colour. This experiment is most noticeable by artificial light, and requires the operator to possess the knack of shutting each eye alternately. A remarkable effect of throwing a strong light on the eye is, that the veins in the ball of the eye are very distinctly seen.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF GRAHAM.

James, Marquis of Graham, Captain 1st Life Guards, died at Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 3rd inst., shortly after his return from a visit to Rome. His Lordship was born, June, 22, 1847, the son of James, fourth and present Duke of Montrose, K.T., P.C., by Caroline Agnes, his wife, youngest daughter of John, second Lord Decies. The Marquis was educated at Eton. By his Lordship's death his only brother, Lord Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, becomes heir-apparent to the ancient and historic title of Montrose.

THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

The Right Rev. Charles Hughes Terrot, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh (in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church), died recently. He was born in 1790, a son of Captain Elias Terrot, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1812. Shortly afterwards he was elected Fellow of that college, and was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh in 1841. His Lordship married, first, 1814, Miss Wood, of Newlands, Berwickshire, and secondly, 1859, the widow of Colonel Madden.

THE REV. M. F. STEPHENS-TOWNSEND.

The Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald Stephens-Townsend, of Castle Townsend, in the county of Cork, for forty-eight years Vicar of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, died, on the 21st ult., at his vicarage, aged eighty-one. The second son of Richard Boyle Townsend, Esq., of Castle Townsend, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of John Newenham, Esq., and grandson of Colonel Richard Townsend, of Castle Townsend, M.P. for the county of Cork, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, the rev. gentleman succeeded to the Castle Townsend estates and to the representation of that widely-spread county-of-Cork family at the decease, in 1845, of his brother, Colonel John Townsend, 14th Light Dragoons, A.D.C. to the Queen. He married, May 16, 1826, Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Richmond Shute, Esq., and heiress of her uncle, Henry Stevens, Esq., and by her, who died in 1831, he had one son (Henry John, 2nd Life Guards, who died, 1869, leaving issue) and two daughters, Geraldine Henrietta, married to Major-General Mundy, and Alice Gertrude, married to the Hon. Courtenay John Vernon.

MR. JOHN PEEL.

John Peel, Esq., J.P., of Middleton Hall, Tamworth, M.P. for that borough, whose death is just announced, was fifth son of the late Thomas Peel, Esq., of Peele Fold, in the county of Lancaster, and Trenant Park, in the county of Cornwall, whose father, William Peel, of Peele Fold, was eldest brother of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Mr. John Peel married, in 1830, Esther, daughter of Edmund Peel, Esq., of Churchbank, and leaves issue. He was first chosen M.P. for Tamworth in 1863, lost his seat in 1868, and was re-elected in 1871.

MR. HUMPHREYS, OF BALLYHAISE.

William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, in the county of Cavan, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff, 1832, died at Ballyhaise on the 1st inst. He was born December, 1798, son of William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhaise, by Letitia, his wife, daughter of John Kennedy, Esq. He married, first, in 1827, Anna Maria, daughter of John Pratt-Winter, Esq., of Agher, in the county of Meath; and secondly, in 1838, Maria Clarissa, daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., of Eglantine House, by both of whom he leaves issue.

MR. WILLIAM LANGMEAD.

William Langmead, Esq., formerly of Elfordleigh, in the county of Devon, died, on the 1st inst., at Brunswick-square, Exmouth, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. The deceased gentleman, born on Oct. 6, 1776, was the fourth son and last surviving child of the late Philip Langmead, Esq., of Houghton Manor, in the county of Devon, and the Hoe House, Plymouth, M.P. for Plymouth in 1805, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Clark, Esq., of Efford Manor, in the county of Devon. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1818, and again in 1829, and also held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the West Devon Local Militia. He was married three times—firstly, in 1800, to Mace Caroline, second daughter of the late George Winne, Esq., of Plymouth (shedded in 1842); secondly, to Miss Martyn; and, thirdly, on March 14, 1861, at the age of eighty-four, to Laura, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Field, of Leam House, in the county of Warwick (a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell), who survives him. By his first wife (Miss Winne) he had issue William Langmead, First Lieutenant 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, who died in 1847, leaving issue one daughter; and the Rev. George Winne Langmead, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, retired Chaplain to the Forces, who is now living; and also four daughters, of whom two survive—Sarah Ann, wife of James Tetley, Esq., M.D., of Torquay, and Mary Frances.

The authorities of New College, Oxford, are about to build a new quadrangle, with a frontage in Holywell-street.

The foundation-stone of a new public hall and Council-rooms for the town of Leslie, Fifeshire, was, on Thursday week, laid with full Masonic honours.

At the Bridgnorth Steeplechases, on Monday afternoon, a temporary stand gave way, and about 150 persons were thrown to the ground, several being injured.

Kilgraston House, Perthshire, the seat of Mr. John Grant, one of the finest residences in Perthshire, was, on Thursday week, almost destroyed by fire.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted a grant of £100 to the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and £30 to the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Coudray, of the Princess Royal, of Glasgow, sailing under the French flag, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and seventeen men of the steamship Artizan, of London, whom he received on board from their sinking vessel on Jan. 5.

"The Jews' House," Lincoln—or, rather, the exterior traces of a Norman mansion at the foot of Steep hill—is in a parlous condition. It is one of the few existing relics of the period which we possess, and it is hoped the city of Lincoln will preserve it. It consists of a Norman doorway and gable, engraved and described in our Journal for Dec. 4, 1869.

An influential meeting was held at York, on Thursday week, in aid of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. The Archbishop of York presided, and made a financial statement and a powerful appeal on behalf of the fund. It was resolved, on the motion of Earl Fitzwilliam, to open a subscription, and to request the Archbishop to invite congregational collections; and, on the motion of Lord Teignmouth, a committee was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting. The chairman announced that more than £4600 had been subscribed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.
H. TIVENDELL.—We have no problem of yours in two moves. Will you be good enough to send another copy?
S. L., America.—Send them whenever convenient to you. They cannot but be acceptable, come when they may.
C. R.—For the very useful book on End-Games called "Stratégie Raisonnée des Finances," apply to the author, Mr. Jean Prétet, 72, Rue Saint-Sauveur, Paris.

I. B. CHERIMAX.—We shall have much pleasure in receiving the games, both in the match just gone through and in that on the point of beginning. The prize problem is certainly an elaborate and clever production.

DERRIVON and Others.—The only solution of Problem No. 1460 that we can find is the ingenious one by the author, beginning with 1. R to K At 8th.

J. G. FINCH.—They appear to us, on a first examination, to be very cleverly constructed. If no flaw is found in them upon a subsequent scrutiny, they shall both appear, and that speedily.

A. W. FRANKLIN.—We can afford you no information on the subject except that he retired entirely from the chess arena some years ago.

F. ALEXANDER.—You are quite right as to Problem No. 1465.

Z. 4, Caroline-street.—You quite right as to Problem No. 1465.

E. ANTHONY.—No. 1 has been marked for insertion, and shall appear very shortly.

H. M. TOWNSEND, M.P., OMEGA.—See notice to "Derevon and Others."

H. E. MANNING.—At your earliest convenience.

PONTO.—The position is a "catch" in Mr. Loveday's problem; Black has advanced his Q Kt pawn two steps, his last move, and White, taking the Pawn en passant, discovers check, and thus gives mate. No. 1460 must be solved by 1. P takes R.

LOVER OF THE GAME.—We are aware of the dual solution in Problem 1465.

E. T., Bath.—Urged to by letter.

G. M. M., Dera Ghazi Khan.—Send them by all means.

R. G. KIRKBY, Liverpool.—See notice above to "Ponto." We have not time to answer questions by post.

SUBSCRIBER.—The St. George's Chess is the club for you, and the present is an eligible time for becoming a member. Apply at once to T. Hampton, Esq., at the Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.

COLONNA has been replied to by post.

C. GILBERG, New York.—Our answer, we trust, has reached you long ere this.

T. W., New York.—Write at once if anything has occurred to change your intentions.

J. DEE.—The secretary of each club should make it his particular business to see that the games are accurately taken down.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1466 has been received from Lionel—B. C. K.—WILSON—Box and Cox—Try Again.

THAT OF PROBLEM NO. 1467 from F. W. Bell—I. W. P.—Subaltern—H. P.—B. A.—F. Newcombe—I. B. G. George—P. K.—Old J. S. B.—F. W. P.—W. M. M. and Ferdinand—D.—F. G. S.—S. W. P.—Li Cain—Keith—Kate—Willie Melwood—Flo. K.—Duncun Institute—W. G. Harris—A. Wood—G. S. Thornebury—Owlet—Cruz del Campo—Charles Duke—Nauticus—W. Airey—A. F. C. Kup—Mac G.—I. W.—Canterbury—A. Robson—Gospot—Derevon.

*** Very many answers to correspondents are postponed for want of space for them.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1466.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 8th	B takes R	3. Q takes P	Any move
2. Q takes B	B to B 2nd	4. Gives mate.	

The variations are obvious.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1467.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R sq	P to Q 6th	3. Q takes P.	Mate.
2. R takes K R (ch)	P takes R		

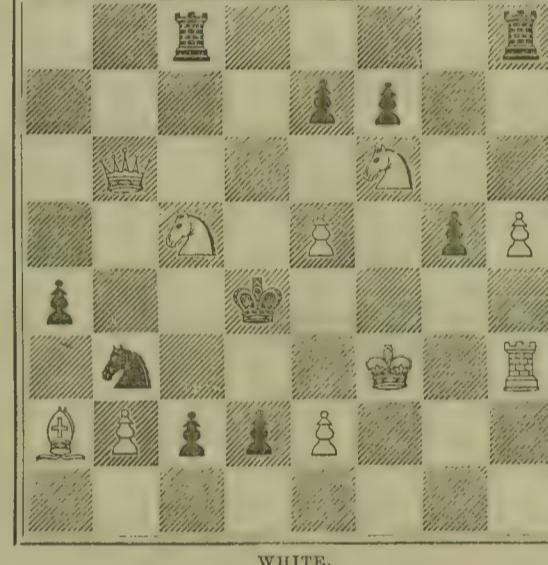
The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1468.

By Mr. H. N.

The following position has gained the first prize in the Toronto Globe Problem.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Two pleasing Games played by Mr. Rosenthal without seeing the chess-board.

GAME I.—(Evans's Gambit).

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Count de l'Eglise).	(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Count de l'Eglise).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	K to Kt 4q was thought to be a better move	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q 4th	19. P to K B 5th	B to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	21. P to K 5th	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21.	Q P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	22. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	23. Q takes Kt	Q to K sq
10. Q to Q R 4th	B takes Kt	24. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q B 4th
11. P to Q 5th	B to Kt 5th	25. QR to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
12. P takes Kt	P takes P	26. B takes P (ch)	B takes B.
13. Q takes P (ch)	B to Q 2nd	27. Q takes B (ch)	Q to K 2nd
14. Q to Q 5th	B to K 3rd	28. R to Q 6th	R to Q B sq
15. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	29. Q to Q 5th	K to K sq
16. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	30. R takes B	Q takes R.
17. K to R sq	P to K B 3rd	31. B to Q Kt 5th, and after a few moves Black resigned.	
18. P to K B 4th	K to B 2nd		

GAME II.—(Spanish Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Count de l'E. and Mr. Mathews).	(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Count de l'E. and Mr. Mathews).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	As Mr. Rosenthal remarks, they should have played their Bishop to Q Kt 3rd.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B to K R 6th	R to K sq
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	17. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K 4th
4. Castles	P to Kt 3rd	18. P takes P	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	The termination is very prettily managed by Mr. Rosenthal.	
7. P takes P	Castles	18.	B to K 3rd
	Not so good as playing P to Q 4th.		Their best move.
8. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	19. P takes P (ch)	K to R sq
9. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	20. Q takes R (ch)	P takes Q
10. P to K B 4th	B to Q 3rd	21. P to B 8th,	Q takes Q
11. B to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		Queening
12. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	22. R takes Q (ch)	R takes R.
13. B takes P	Kt takes B	23. B takes R	Resigns.
14. Q takes Kt	B to Q B 2nd		
15. P to K B 5th	P to Q 3rd		

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY) AND CAMBRIDGE (STAUNTON) CHESS CLUBS.—A return match by correspondence has been arranged between these clubs, and the members engaged in it have been paired as follow:—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
E. Anthony (Christ Church)	v. J. de Soysa (Caius).
E. Foster (University)	!! v. A. Smith (Caius).
R. Gray (Brasenose)	.. v. F. Neville (Sidney).
E. Nicholson (Trinity)	v. G. Ogden (Magdalen).
H. Wilde (Christ Church)	v. R. Simon (Caius).

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE PLAYERS OF THE WEST AND THOSE OF THE EAST OF SCOTLAND.—This great contest is finally settled, we understand, to take place on Saturday, May 4. Sixty combatants at least are expected to take part in the tournament. A few of the combatants will hold their encounters in Glasgow, but the great majority of the games will be played in Edinburgh.

Archæology



THE BRIGHTON EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW: STRUGGLE NEAR ROTTINGDEAN.

SKETCHES AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.



IMPROVING THE OCCASION.



CADETS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.



WATCHING THE BATTLE.



EARLY ARRIVALS.



ADVANCED POST.



DONE UP.



AMUSEMENTS OF THE RESERVE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is not too much to say that legislators are amusing themselves in a dullish way, and business Parliamentary lags heavily. A slight retrospect of what has been done in the Commons since the Easter recess would show that bill-making is more backward than it has been in any recent Session. Again, though it has been all discussion and no achievement, features, salient points, have been not too profuse; but such as have been may be cursorily noticed. There was by no means such an audience as so mighty a legislator ought to draw when Mr. Vernon-Harcourt propounded his ideas of national expenditure; but he spared no word of the dissertation, which was an organised impromptu (this sort of thing not being so paradoxical as it appears on the face of it), to the great contentment and enjoyment of one person, at least, in that rolling-over-and-over style which belongs to him, and, as ever, the quips were all laboured, and the jokes moved slow. There was, therefore, great contrast between his lumbering, rumbling manner and language and the slithering, serpent-tongued, rapid rhetoric of Mr. Lowe, who was in his best vein, which is of such a kind that, even when he amuses and excites admiration, the effect on the listener is akin to that nearly painful sense of being amused which is, perhaps, experienced by most persons when reading Voltaire. In that same discussion Sir John Lubbock, who had made his mark in the House before, came out almost brilliantly as a rhetorician, and handled large subjects with a weight and variety of argument which were in singular contrast with his youthful appearance and gentle voice. That very night was eventful, inasmuch as then Mr. Ayrton achieved a great triumph, the result of his indomitable patience and skill, over the persistent opponents of the Parks Bill, having reduced even Mr. Vernon-Harcourt to a half-sullen expression of satisfaction. But the irrepressible waywardness of Mr. Auberon Herbert was not to be conciliated away; and on the most disputed point, which had just ceased to be disputatious, he, with Abdiel-like fidelity to his friends, the mob, insisted on taking the sense of the House on the extinct question, and the sense of the House was admirably illustrated by leaving him alone in his pettishness, for he could not find a single supporter, not even a co-teller, and his amendment thus fell through. Where, however, in such a strait, was Sir Charles Dilke?

There is one ceremony which the House always performs well—namely, that of valediction to anyone who has served it, and served well, in any official capacity. Really then the House so demeans itself as to justify for the nonce a title which has been applied to it with too great generality, at least in more recent times, of "the first assembly of gentlemen in the world." And this character was vindicated on a very late occasion, when Mr. Dodson retired from the Chairmanship of Committees. There had been much conjecture afloat as to what could have been the reason why Mr. Dodson, in the full possession of his powers and the confidence of the House, should have sought retirement, and that in the very spring-tide of the Session; and so, perhaps, there was a mixed feeling of curiosity and interest excited by the ceremony of his farewell. His own part was admirably performed; he was neither too curtal nor too diffuse, and there was just so much looseness in his style and matter as to indicate that he was under the influence of real emotion. Even in such a case, when genuine sentiment is best expressed in the simplest phraseology, Mr. Gladstone could not avoid his oratorical vice of pleonasm, whereas, on the other hand, nothing could have been neater, more epigrammatic even, and more appropriate than the few sentences in which Mr. Disraeli bore his testimony and expressed his regrets. The consentaneousness with which farewell was given to Mr. Dodson was iterated when Mr. Bonham-Carter was installed Chairman of Committees. Everyone seemed to indicate that "Harry had succeeded Harry," and all was well. It was no disparagement to Mr. Bonham-Carter's qualifications for the post he had assumed that he was rather nervous, and that the very first time that he put "the question," he inverted it, and had to repeat it; and it was a creditable sense of modesty which induced him apparently to have by his side, during his first essay in dealing with the complicated proceedings on the Ballot Bill in Committee, Sir Erskine May, whose ready and abounding knowledge of all Parliamentary procedure is really one of the institutions of the country.

The day after this ceremonial there was a curious episode, in which Mr. Dodson, who had been so eulogised and lamented, and Mr. Bonham-Carter, who had been appointed Chairman of Committees by Mr. Gladstone, were found bringing the weight of their authority against that of the Prime Minister, a prime friend and patron of them both. In brief, the matter was this. The Metropolitan Board of Works is promoting a bill for street improvements, principally in localities within the district of the Tower Hamlets; and all the other metropolitan districts, especially the city of London and Greenwich, are growling at having the general fund to which they all contribute applied so exclusively locally. By a rule of the House, when promoting a private bill, the Metropolitan Board represents the whole metropolis, and none of the districts can appear separately to oppose the bill, whereas in the case of a public bill referred to a Select Committee they could do so. Accordingly, a faraway member, considering that he represents Lincoln, was put up, as is conjectured, by the opponents of the bill to move a quasi supervision of the standing orders, so that the recalcitrant districts could come in by counsel and oppose the scheme. There was tremendous controversy, and Mr. Ayrton, as member for the Tower Hamlets, set himself against the motion with all his might; and Mr. Dodson, still lingering in the exercise of a function long exercised by him—that of advising the House in matters of procedure—was decided against a temporary setting aside of a regular rule. Immediately after him rose Mr. Gladstone, and with all his rhetorical vigour argued for the motion amidst whispers of "He's thrown over Ayrton." Then Mr. Bonham-Carter said an earnest ditto to Mr. Dodson, and there was a wonderful state of apparent cross purposes, increased when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen were seen going into one lobby and Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Bruce, and the Attorney-General into another, the result being a sound defeat of the cause which the Prime Minister espoused. The fact, however, was that it was not as member of the Government that either party acted, but Mr. Goschen voted as a member for London and Mr. Gladstone as member for Greenwich.

It is intended to construct a capacious theatre at the Soldiers' Institute at Chatham.

The exhibition of stock and machinery which was opened on Tuesday on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society is one of the most important ever held under the auspices of that body.

At the opening of the new Slavonic bazaar at Moscow, two lectures were delivered by Professors Pogodin and Popoff. The former enlarged on the historical importance of Moscow, which, he said, is destined to become the capital of the Slavonic world; and the latter argued that the dynasty of Russia has an indisputable claim to Constantinople, as the Czar John III. married the niece of the last of the Palaeologi.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House met on Tuesday for the first time since the recess. The Earl of Malmesbury drew attention to the re-imposition of the passport system in France with regard to British travellers and the deportation of Communists to our shores. Earl Granville promised to produce the correspondence upon the subject; and, with regard to the Communist exiles, he hoped that the despatches of her Majesty's Government would be found to be satisfactory to their Lordships. The Duke of Richmond again referred to the appointments which have recently been made in the Guards, and, being exceedingly dissatisfied with the explanation which was given by the Lord President, announced his intention to take another opportunity and another mode of raising the question.

On Thursday Earl Granville, in reply to Earl Stanhope, said he had great pleasure in informing the noble Earl that the French Chargé d'Affaires had called upon him and stated that within ten or twelve days arrangements would be made with regard to passports which would avoid all loss of both money and time, and be perfectly satisfactory to this country. He could not mention the fact without expressing the satisfaction he felt at this evidence of good feeling on the part of France towards this country. The Earl of Albemarle moved the second reading of the Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill, the main object of which was to reduce the qualifications for justices of the peace. Earl Beauchamp moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground that it was inexpedient to enlarge the area of selection of those magistrates. In the course of the discussion which followed several noble Lords expressed the opinion that it was not desirable that clergymen with the cure of souls should be appointed justices of the peace. On a division, the second reading was negatived by a majority of 36 to 26. The Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill of the Duke of Richmond passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House reassembled on Thursday week after the Easter holidays. Many notices of motion were placed upon the paper. The Budget resolutions were brought up from Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt moved a resolution in favour of a further reduction of taxation than is proposed by Mr. Lowe. The hon. gentleman contended that our military expenditure was excessive, and that it could be largely reduced without injury to the honour and safety of the country. Mr. Richard seconded the resolution, and censured the growth of the military and naval estimates under the present Administration. The resolution was also supported by Sir John Lubbock. Mr. Rylands made a strong appeal to the Government to reduce the expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the policy of the Government. He showed the inconsistency of the attacks that proceeded from different quarters—one class of members accusing the Government of reckless extravagance, and another being always ready to charge them with meanness and parsimony. After a protracted discussion, the House rejected Mr. Harcourt's resolution by 78 against 35 votes. The several resolutions were agreed to with necessary alterations, and the House passed to the consideration of the Court of Chancery (Funds) Bill. The second reading of this measure was moved by Mr. Baxter, and its rejection was proposed by Mr. Crawford. The second reading was carried by 89 to 37. The Royal Parks and Gardens Bill passed through Committee.

Yesterday week Mr. Newdegate inquired whether the Government had any knowledge of the conversation that took place between the Prince of Wales and the Pope, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone said they had not; but the visit was of a purely unofficial character, designed to show that courtesy and respect usually paid by distinguished foreigners on their arrival in Rome. Mr. Bouvier drew attention to the recent disaster to a boat's crew of the Ariadne while attempting to save a man who had fallen overboard, and moved a resolution affirming it to be the duty of the Admiralty to see that ships afloat were efficiently equipped with the means of saving life. Mr. Graves seconded the motion, which, after a discussion, was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to. Mr. Rylands made a stand against the item of £500 set down as an allowance to the permanent Under-Secretary for managing the Secret Service Fund; but, on a division, the vote was carried by 41 to 19. The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The County Buildings (Loans) Bill was read the third time. The Public Health and Local Government Bill was read the second time.

The Attorney-General, on Monday, replied to a question of Mr. Neville-Grenville by saying it was true that six counsel had been retained for the Tichborne trial, not on account of any difficulty in the fact, but because of the immense amount of documentary evidence that had to be gone into. On Mr. Dodson formally resigning his position as Chairman of Committees, a graceful tribute was paid to him by Mr. Gladstone; and the Chair of the Committee of Ways and Means was taken by Mr. Bonham-Carter—the House passing into Committee on the Ballot Bill. Several amendments on details were disposed of, and the Government promised to bring in a resolution on the report, their object being to prevent the poll being kept open after daylight.

Private business was dealt with on Tuesday, and considerable difference of opinion expressed as to whether the Metropolitan Streets Improvement Bill could be included under that head. On this point Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Bonham-Carter, the new Chairman of Committees, were ranged against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. M. Torrens. On the resolution that all petitions respecting the measures in question should be referred to the Select Committee sitting upon the bill, the House divided, and the motion was thrown out by 150 to 108 votes. The rest of the evening was mainly occupied with the consideration of Mr. W. Fowler's motion on the law of entail. The discussion elicited speeches from Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, and the motion was defeated by 103 to 81.

Petitions in favour of the claimant to the Tichborne estates were, on Wednesday, presented from the inhabitants of Tichborne, Alresford, and other places, and one from the borough of Poole, praying that if public money were supplied for the prosecution it should also be supplied for the defence. Mr. Osborne Morgan's Permissive Bill, doing away with legal restrictions in giving sites for chapels and schools, was read the second time; as was also the Scotch Poor-Law Bill, a Committee being appointed for May 14. The Metropolitan Sunday Trading Bill, moved by Mr. J. G. Talbot, in the absence of Sir T. Chambers, was opposed by Mr. Taylor as a measure that had been, under one form or another, before the House twenty or thirty years. On a division, the bill was lost by a majority of 29.

On Thursday, before prayers, Mr. John Bright entered the House, and took his seat on the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. Having shaken hands with a few members, the right hon. gentleman retired after a short stay. There was no demonstration made on the occasion. Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on the following day

he would put a question to the Government respecting the contemplated proceedings before the tribunal to which the Washington Treaty was referred. In reply to Mr. Hodkinson Mr. Gladstone was understood to say that measures were being taken by the French Government to remedy the inconveniences of the passport system. The House having gone into Committee upon the Ballot Bill, Mr. C. Bentinck moved that the word "secretly," with reference to the ballot-papers, be omitted. On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 202 to 126. Mr. Cawley moved to cancel the vote in case any voter made any mark on the voting-paper so as to lead to identification. This amendment was also lost by a majority of 183 to 107. Mr. Charley moved that no ballot-paper be rejected on account of any mistake, if such mistake shall be due to ignorance or inadvertence. Rejected by a majority of 134 to 66.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Dr. W. A. Guy, F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene in King's College, London, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Statistics, Social Science, and Political Economy on Tuesday last. He began by saying that though political economy takes a somewhat narrow view of human interests, treating primarily of national finance, but incidentally of the production, accumulation, and distribution of wealth, the other two, statistics and social science, which are virtually one and the same thing, have a loftier aim and a wider scope, since they address themselves to all human interests without exception, and make a profound study of man in all his social relations, wherever the human unit is found multiplied into masses large or small. This they do out of no idle curiosity. They seek the truth and laboriously heap up knowledge, because truth is a force and knowledge a power, which, rightly applied, can raise the destitute to the level of respectable poverty; endow the poor with the appliances of decency, comfort, and refinement (which but a few centuries ago Royal wealth could not purchase nor priestly skill devise); bestow the rich boon of health on the children of toil, and make civilisation and progress a real, substantial thing. Dr. Guy then, after defining science to be "sound knowledge applied to worthy objects," and referring to the physical sciences, asserted that, measured by this standard, social science and statistics had made good their claim to a place among the sciences. He then compared the most obviously useful of all our social conquests, the assurance of health, life, and property, viewed as a department of social science, with the science of astronomy, contrasting the complex and ever-shifting facts of the one with the sublime simplicity of the objects of the other; and he alleged that it was not possible to deny the name of science to the intelligent labour, the laborious collection of facts, and the ingenious and skilful use of them made by the actuary, because the objects of his study do not happen to be simple unchanging units. After noticing some popular errors respecting the subject, Dr. Guy traced our English word "statistics" to the German "statistik," a word coined by Gottfried Achenbach, professor of law and politics at Göttingen, about 1739, to express a comprehensive and exhaustive history of States, viewed in all their leading aspects—territorial, political, educational, religious, industrial, commercial, and financial. At the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, in 1833 and in 1834, when the Statistical Society of London was founded, the importance of statistics was fully recognised in England, but the new science was still looked upon with jealousy and suspicion, of which Dr. Guy gave some amusing illustrations, such as the limitation of the statistician to matters of fact and numerical results, and the avoiding speculations of any sort. He then entered upon an examination of the numerical method, as the branch of logic on the right application of which the building up of a science, properly so called, depends; and he stated that he proposed to deal with the facts of social science as they relate to the United Kingdom, and specially to England and Wales, as its populous, rich, and governing centre. After giving some striking and instructive examples of the errors of past times, and adducing proofs and illustrations of the necessity of dealing only with units that are counterparts of each other and with those in large numbers, Dr. Guy alluded to what he deemed the most curious of statistical inquiries—the annual recurrence of like figures, as embodying both physical and moral facts; and, in conclusion, he adverted to what he thought the errors of Quetelet and Buckle, reserving for discussion in his second lecture the curious question of statistics and the human will.

At the next evening meeting, Friday, the 19th inst., Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., secretary of the Chemical Society, will give a discourse on the Sulphurous Impurity in Coal Gas, and the Means of Removing it.

The annual Conference of the West Riding of Yorkshire Congregational Union was opened at Sheffield on Tuesday. There were about 500 delegates present. The three unions of Yorkshire were amalgamated into one body, under the title of the Yorkshire Congregational Union. On the motion of Dr. Miller, a resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the Church of England was unanimously passed.

Sir E. W. Watkin has written another letter on the subject of railway amalgamation, and with respect to the maintenance of competition he argues that the self-interest of the competitors is the true protection, as in all other industries everywhere. He goes on to remark that "wherever you have competition you have a good service; wherever you have not competition you have an indifferent one."

Mr. Bright has addressed a letter on the American case to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and the letter has been published in the New York *Evening Mail*, by permission of the writer. Mr. Bright expresses his surprise that such a case should have been submitted to the Geneva tribunal, and speaks of the folly of bringing forward claims which cannot be proved by direct evidence. He thinks the American Government might well have been content merely to retain the consequential claims as historic evidence of its sense of the grievances it complained of, but without pressing them; and that this would probably have satisfied the British Government and people, and every reasonable man in the United States.

On Wednesday the Earl of Derby opened a new hospital at Bootle, near Liverpool, his Lordship having about two years ago laid the foundation stone. The institution is under the auspices of the Mayor and Corporation of Bootle, and there was a large attendance at the ceremony. His Lordship, in urging the necessity for improved sanitary legislation in great towns, said that sanitary laws were of but little benefit unless the public were sufficiently educated to appreciate the too common practice of allowing the hospital to be used by persons able to pay for medical assistance, and insisted on the importance of great discretion in the appointment of medical officers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though something like twenty race meetings of one sort or another were held last week, the sport generally was of the poorest description, and of purely local interest. The three days at Warwick were fairly successful, and secured the attendance of the principal followers of the turf. Westminster, who is very partial to this course, won a race; and Tom-Tom, the highly-bred half-brother to Brigantine, by Rataplan—Lady Macdonald, secured a couple of events confined to hunters, a class of contest for which he is far better adapted than for attempting to emulate the deeds of his distinguished sister. Ryshworth, who is now the property of Mr. Chaplin, won a hurdle-race and a steeplechase; and as he has taken very kindly to jumping, and retains some of his fine speed, he is likely to be more successful across country than he was on the flat, especially if he meets no Belladrum to break his heart. Mr. Chaplin was also credited with the Grand Annual Steeplechase by the help of Snowstorm (11st.), who would probably have had a much closer fight with Bogue Homa (11st.) if the latter had not broken down when near home; The Doctor (10st. 9lb.) was only a poor third, and his day has evidently gone by. The easy victory of Cedric the Saxon (8st.) in the Great Warwickshire Handicap was a poor compensation for the numerous disappointments his owner has suffered with him. Statesman (6st. 5lb.), a three-year-old brother to General Peel, and said to be a very good colt, could only run third; and it is almost unnecessary to say that Indian Ocean (7st. 10lb.) occupied his old position of second. This year the Grand National Hunt Meeting was held at Abergavenny, and, the Abergavenny fixture being amalgamated with it, the three days' steeple-chasing proved very attractive. Quite the feature of the Wednesday was the Red-Coat Race, "three miles across country," which was confined to hunters ridden by gentlemen riders only, in complete hunting costume. The Lamb (12st. 10lb.) ran for the Abergavenny Open Steeplechase; but, though no amount of weight seems to affect the gallant little horse's jumping, yet he could not concede 34 lb. to a good performer like Hippolyte (10st. 4lb.), who won pretty easily.

The prohibition of two-year-old racing until May Day has nearly proved fatal to the Northampton meeting, and those who were present on Tuesday and Wednesday last must have sighed for the time when the appearance of such flyers as The Rake, Marksman, Knight of the Garter, Lady Elizabeth, and Frivolity was so great an attraction. Indeed, we understand that a petition will shortly be presented to the Jockey Club asking that the prohibition may be removed, as, now that the racing season has been so much curtailed, it seems quite unnecessary. The Northamptonshire Stakes is dwindling away into quite a third-rate affair, and, in a field of seven, Corisande (8st. 11lb.) started a great favourite. She did not look nearly as well as when she carried off the Cesarewitch in such grand style last autumn, and did not even get a place, nothing having the least chance with the French-bred Messager (6st. 5lb.) by Gladiateur—Nuncia. He had run twelve times previously, without scoring a single win, and, including a 10lb. penalty, will have only 6st. 6lb. to carry in the Chester Cup. Anton won the Trial Stakes very cleverly, conclusively proving that his scratching for the City and Suburban was not owing to lameness. Racing was no better on the second day. Dutch Skater, who was so successful in winning Her Majesty's money last season, took another Queen's Plate, and the St. Liz—formerly a somewhat important handicap—was reduced to a very one-sided match between Guy Dayrell (7st. 6lb.) and the wretched Grecian Bend (5st. 7lb.). Thirteen, including the evergreen Tibthorpe (8st. 12lb.), came to the post for Earl Spencer's Plate, which was won prettily easily by Hamlet (5st. 12lb.), who, under the name of Géronte, was bought at the sale of M. Fould's stud.

The annual contest at racquets for the Public Schools Challenge Cup took place at Prince's, last week. Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Cheltenham were the four schools which entered on this occasion, and the first match was between Eton and Rugby, the former being represented by E. O. H. Wilkinson and W. W. Whitmore, and the latter by E. P. Bowden-Smith and J. Barrow. The Eton boys completely over-matched their opponents, and scored a very hollow victory by four games to one. Cheltenham could not even win one game against Harrow, for which A. A. Hadow and G. A. Webbe, the winners of last year, played; and in the final match the Eton representatives succumbed almost as easily, the Harrovians, who were much superior at every point of the game, winning four games to one, and thus retaining the cup for another year.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in street nomenclature:—

Three new streets leading out of Riversdale-road, Islington, to be named Wyatt-road, Herrick-road, and Manvers-road; Gipsy-lane, in the locality, to be closed up; King's-road, Ball's-pond-road to be re-named Kingsbury-road; Walmer-place, Kensington, to be re-named Dulford-street; Edward-street, Warfdale-road, Islington, to be called Railway-street. A new road on the boundary of Clapton-common to be called Anglian-road. Henry-street East, Portland Town, to be incorporated with Henry-street, under the latter name, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be re-numbered. Emily's cottages, Camberwell, to be incorporated with Acorn-place, and known by the latter name. Cirencester-place, Marylebone, to be incorporated with Great Tichfield-street, under the latter name; Union-street, Kensington, to be called St. Clement's-road; Canterbury-road, Kensington, to be re-named Bomore-road; Charles-street, Manchester-square, to be incorporated with George-street. The name of Grafton-crescent to be applied to the line of thoroughfare now known as Junction-street and Grafton-crescent, Kentish Town. King-street, Old Gravel-lane, to be re-named Prusom-street; Sarah-street, Poplar, to be re-named Sturry-street. The name of Old St. Pancras-road to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare from King's-cross to the St. Pancras Vestry Hall re-named St. Pancras-road, the subsidiary names to be abolished and the houses re-numbered. The names Grosvenor-gardens-mews East, Grosvenor-gardens-mews West, and Grosvenor-gardens-mews South, to be applied to Ranelagh-place-mews, and the other two mews behind Grosvenor-gardens, St. George's, Hanover-square; Upper Clifton-street, Clifton-street North, and Worship-square, Shoreditch, to be incorporated with Clifton street, under the last-mentioned name. The houses in the following localities will be re-numbered, and the subsidiary names abolished:—Charles-street, Portland-town; Grove-lane, Camberwell; St. Ann's-road, Wandsworth; Crowhurst-road, Brixton; St. Dunstan's-road, Mile-end Old Town; St. Thomas-road and St. Ann's-road, Mile-end Old Town; Collingwood and Wellington streets, Chelsea; Fitzwilliam-road, Liston-road, Nursery-street, Avenue-road, Renshaw-street, and Lambourne-road, Clapham; King's-road, Peckham. The houses in Park-lane, St. George's, Hanover-squares, to be re-numbered consecutively, including the house No. 135, Piccadilly, and the houses known as Grosvenor-gate.

NEW BOOKS.

Amongst the pleasures of memory may certainly be reckoned the recollections of all who have read "Quentin Durward;" and amongst the pleasures of hope may be with equal certainty included the anticipations of all who have never yet enjoyed the perusal of that historical novel. Both classes of persons are hereby recommended to proceed a step farther than pleasant recollections or the fulfilment of pleasant hopes, and to combine instruction with amusement by comparing the romantic fiction contained in the novel with the not much less romantic fact contained in *The Life and Times of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England and France*, by Mary Ann Hookham, with portraits and illustrations (Tinsley). The monograph looks a little formidable in its two large volumes; but the print is large and the subject is large. There are, first of all, more than a hundred pages of introductory matter; and in them there will be found a historical sketch of all that it is advisable, if not necessary, to keep freshly in remembrance about the foundation and the fortunes of the various houses of Anjou from the date at which the empire of Charlemagne fell to pieces to the year 1135. Then comes a table showing the "genealogy of the ancestors of Margaret of Anjou;" and then, going back to Jan. 16, 1108, we commence, from the birth of René "the Good," or "the Merry Monarch," the main business of the two volumes. It may not be quite consistent with lucid and harmonious arrangement that readers should have to do a little bit of arithmetic, based upon an incidental note, if they would like to know from the outset when Margaret of Anjou, the heroine of the story, was born; but such small matters are not sufficient to mar the interest of the narrative. There is plenty of evidence to show that the author prosecuted the needful investigations with extraordinary diligence; and a mere list of the authorities quoted would occupy a prodigious amount of space. Perhaps an index would have made the work additionally valuable; but the frequency of marginal notes to a certain extent supplies the deficiency so far as chronological reference is concerned. The author clearly regards René with an unusually favourable eye, and is inclined to side with those who have formed an exaggerated estimate of his character. He undoubtedly was in his youth a fine specimen of the gallant knight, and he won a distinguished place amongst the patrons of refinement, art, and literature; but, in his old age, if he were not a king of shreds and patches, he was not unlike a king of melodrama, and it is a question whether there is much caricature about the portrait of him which we owe to the magic pencil of Sir Walter Scott. As for Margaret of Anjou, her misfortunes and her courage would protect her from harsh criticism, even if her personal character were less faultless than it really was; her pitiful story will always exercise a powerful fascination; and the way in which it has now been told by a fresh teller will not diminish the fascination. One can even bear to listen for the hundredth time, and with only the merest shade of incredulity, to the well-worn anecdote touching the fugitive Queen carrying her child in her arms through Hexham forest, and her confidential appeal to the generous outlaw with the drawn sword, the truculent air, and the loyal bosom. If such episodes be fabulous, they leave the ponderous lump of history.

The late war, which was fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty, laid many a heavy load on literature, and the heap still rises higher and higher. Before, then, the contributions become mingled in one indistinguishable and inseparable mass, it is right to draw attention to whatever, being worthy of notice, may, for sheer want of bulk, get crushed out of sight, or so wedged in as to be inextricable. And it would be a thousand pities if such a fate were to befall *The Story of the Plébiscite*, by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, with five illustrations (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It is a volume prepossessing in appearance and very readably translated from the French. The story is supposed to be "told by one of the seven million five hundred thousand who voted 'Yes';" and that one is again supposed to be "a miller in the village of Rothalp, in the valley of Metting, at Dosenheim, between Lorraine and Alsace." That is just the sort of representative whose views and experiences in respect of the notorious plébiscite and its consequent, or at any rate subsequent, disasters nobody who would like to properly understand contemporary events can afford to ignore; and the authors, it is hardly necessary to inform readers of "*The Blockade of Phalsbourg*," are just the writers who can set forth those views and experiences to the very life. It may be that in the present instance the authors are not so conspicuous as they have heretofore been for brilliant descriptions of exciting or affecting scenes, and for once exhibit the qualities of the scold; but they are by no means wanting in their old dry humour; and there can be no doubt but that they reproduce, with the truthfulness of photography, the aspect and feelings of things and persons, anterior and posterior to the plébiscite, in the districts and amongst the classes which most desired peace and had most to suffer from war.

There is, nowadays, no need for us to utter the poet's wish. If the fay refuses us the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us, foreigners render the refusal quite nugatory. We have had a good look at ourselves in the mirror held up by M. Esquiroz, and it is our own fault if we have not studied our peculiarities by the light of M. Louis Blanc's letters. Then, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and other Americans have shown quite a relation-like kindness in pointing out to us our blemishes. In these latter days another neighbour, a distinguished French critic, has been good enough to publish his impressions of us; and we can see ourselves as he saw us in *Notes on England*, by H. Taine, D.C.L., Oxon.; translated, with an Introductory Chapter, by W. F. Rae (Strahan and Co.). The notes are excellent, and the English translation reads as if it were excellent. The author, of course, lays himself open to the usual objection—he pays us a series of visits; generalises from particulars; associates with a few Englishmen; and analyses, accordingly, the English nation. And after all, perhaps, it is quite enough; at any rate, it is singular how often an acutely-observing stranger can wring assent from a reluctant native. Not that we need hang our heads when we see our likeness drawn by M. Taine; on the contrary, he makes us anything but hideous. Most of his notes, if not all, appeared in the *Daily News*, and must, consequently, be familiar to thousands; so that there is no occasion to dwell at any length upon them. It may be mentioned, however, that after a comparison between various phases of English and French life he concludes that the "differences contribute to render the Englishman more powerful and the Frenchman happier;" but in what does happiness consist?

There is bad news for novel-readers. In the dedication prefixed to *Lord Kilgobbin*, by Charles Lever, LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), the author hints, and alas! even hopes, that this effort may be his last. If it be; if the play be played out; at least the curtain will go down amidst hearty applause. He who was assuredly "the man for Galway" will, as he leaves the stage upon which he won so many successes, be cheered to the echo by tens of thousands whose weary hours of sickness he has lightened, whose gloomy spirits he has banished, whose

pulses he has quickened, whose imaginations he has fired, whose spirit of daring he has kept from evaporating, whose sentimentality he has sustained at just the proper pitch, whose sides he has frequently shaken with laughter. He may occasionally have been too rollicking and extravagant, and he may not always have adhered tenaciously to the rules of the grammarians; but his tone has always been that of a man and a gentleman. Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again. His later novels have differed from his earlier in many respects, and chiefly in the subdued light which he causes to play upon both characters and incidents; but it is not improbable that what is lost in dash and colouring is more than made up for by unquestionable verisimilitude, and by the shrewd and striking observations of a sober, practised man of the world. "*Lord Kilgobbin*" is "a tale of Ireland in our own time," and, though it lacks the wild fun and reckless devilry which made the author's best-known tales so irresistibly attractive, it contains, by way of compensation, many instructive sketches of real life and many wholesome suggestions. The author was always a great hand at the description of charming girls, ladylike enough, but bold to the verge of indiscretion, and regardless on occasion of the conventionalities; and he has, in that respect, kept up his skill to the last. Lord Kilgobbin has a niece and a daughter, with one or both of whom a masculine reader will incontinently fall in love. The abrupt manner in which the niece elopes with a magnanimous patriot of dishevelled exterior, who is a "heat-centre" of the Fenians, has a very striking effect; but then she is the daughter of a Greek adventurer, self-styled a prince, and of a romantic and impulsive Irishwoman, and such parentage is surely sufficient apology for anything short of a marriage with Joe Atlee.

A second portion of Miss M. L. Whately's observations and experiences in the management of her Mission Schools in Egypt has now appeared. This benevolent lady, a daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin, has resided seven or eight years among the poorer classes of the native people in Cairo, for the purpose of doing them good in the way of teaching, and other works of charity. Labours in this spirit can never be wholly wasted, and must always demand our esteem. She has, too, an eye for the picturesque features of scenery and human life, so that her sketches and personal anecdotes, in this little volume, *Among the Huts in Egypt* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), as well as those of her "*Ragged Life in Egypt*," will entertain the general reader. It is illustrated by a number of photographs from original drawings made on the spot. Miss Whately describes the "second spring" that ensues upon the yearly inundation of the Nile in August; the motley crowds in the city bazaar; the habits of the fellah or peasant class; the village market; the courthouse of a district magistrate, and his way of doing business; the marriage ceremony, and the condition of women; the customs of friendly visiting in native society; the ideas and manners of a Moslem nation, and those of the Copts, or remnant of the ancient Egyptian Church. With these matters she has mingled some interesting examples of the effects of Christian instruction on the minds and behaviour of the young girls and others who have come under its beneficial influence. It is a pleasant, cheerful, and unaffected account of honest efforts which are frequently received with gratitude by those whom they should help and comfort.

A treatise on *Blindness and the Blind* (Chapman and Hall), by Mr. W. Hanks Levy, himself blind from infancy, director of the "Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind," has a peculiar claim on the kind attention of its readers. Those who have any friend so afflicted, or who have ever cared to visit a blind asylum, and to see the methods there adopted to enable its inmates to become self-helpful, will find much in this volume that they will be glad to know. It affords some information, for instance, concerning the effects of losing the sense of sight upon the operations of the mind in perceiving by the other senses; the safest manner of walking alone for a blind person; the printing of books to be read by touch, and the methods of instructing the blind; the statistics of blindness in different countries, and the facilities of industrial employment; to which last-mentioned good object the association, represented by Mr. Hanks Levy, devotes its constant efforts. The number of blind in Great Britain and Ireland is 29,000, of whom 6000 or 7000 could work for their livelihood if work could be provided for them. We referred to this subject, a few months ago, in commenting upon our Illustration of the "*Blind Basketmakers*"; and we hope measures will soon be taken to establish some better industry than that for an innocent class of persons, generally most willing to do whatever they can for themselves rather than be at all burdensome to their neighbours. The biographical anecdotes which Mr. Hanks Levy has introduced into his book are collected from many common histories; but it is convenient, for reference, to have them brought together.

The following are three-volume novels, lately published by the several houses mentioned:—

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett: "*The Queen of the Regiment*," by Katherine King; "*Golden Keys*"; "*Hope Deferred*," by Eliza F. Pollard.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall: "*Ethel Mildmay's Follies*," by the author of "*Petite's Romance*"; "*Castaway*," by Edmund Yates.

Messrs. J. Maxwell and Co.: "*Robert Ainsleigh*," by the author of "*Lady Audley's Secret*."

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle: "*A Woman's Faith*," by the author of "*Ethel*."

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers: "*Tender Tyranny*," by Joseph Verey; "*Arthur Wilson: A Study*"; "*Christopher Dudley*," by Mary Bridgeman; "*Not Easily Jealous*"; "*Saved by a Woman*," by the author of "*No Appeal*."

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.: "*Shooting the Rapids*," by Alexander Shand.

Messrs. H. S. King and Co. (in two volumes): "*Thomasina, a Biography*," by the author of "*Dorothy*."

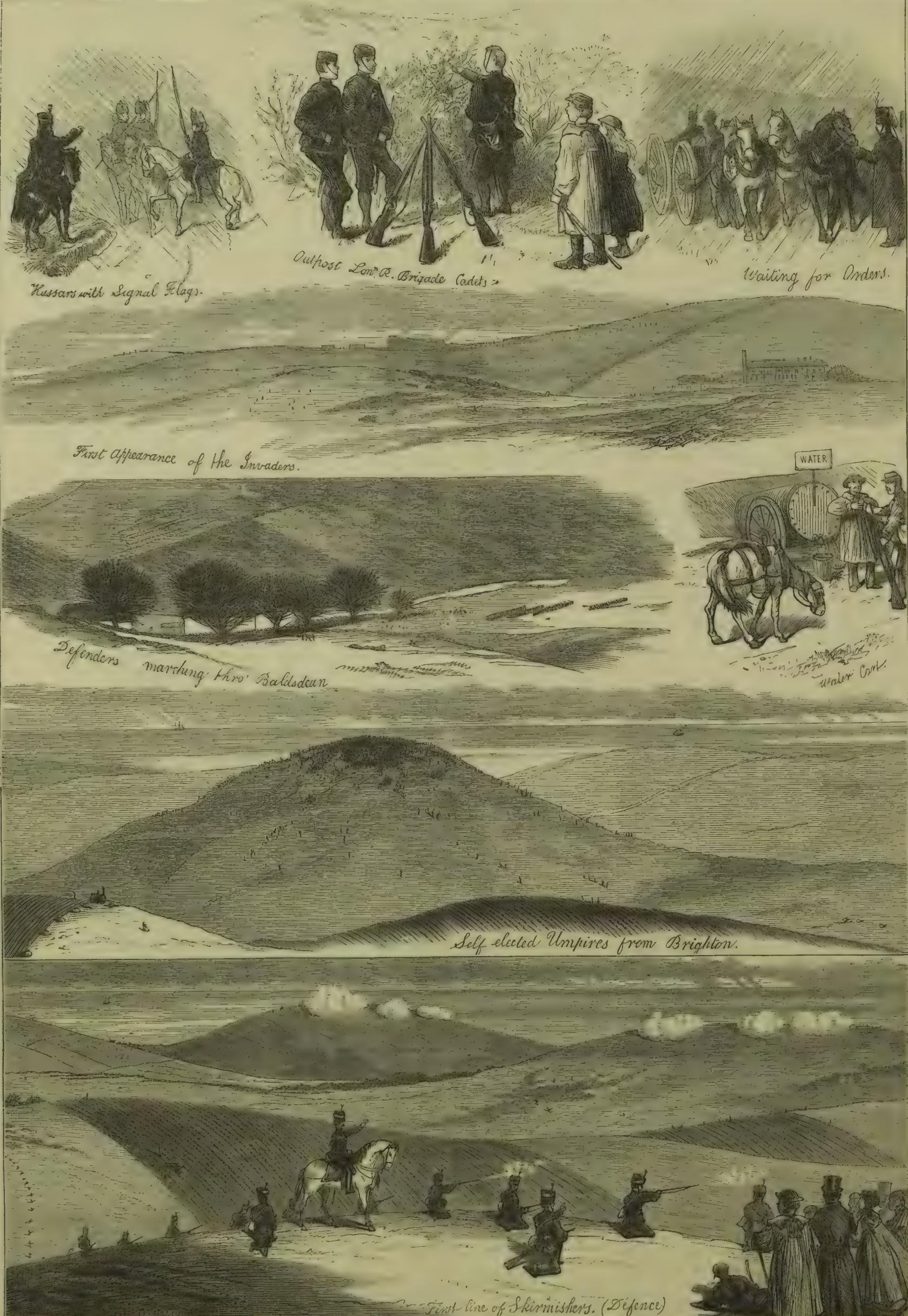
Messrs. Longmans and Co.: "*Strange Folk*," translated from the German of Oelschläger by Colonel F. Grant.

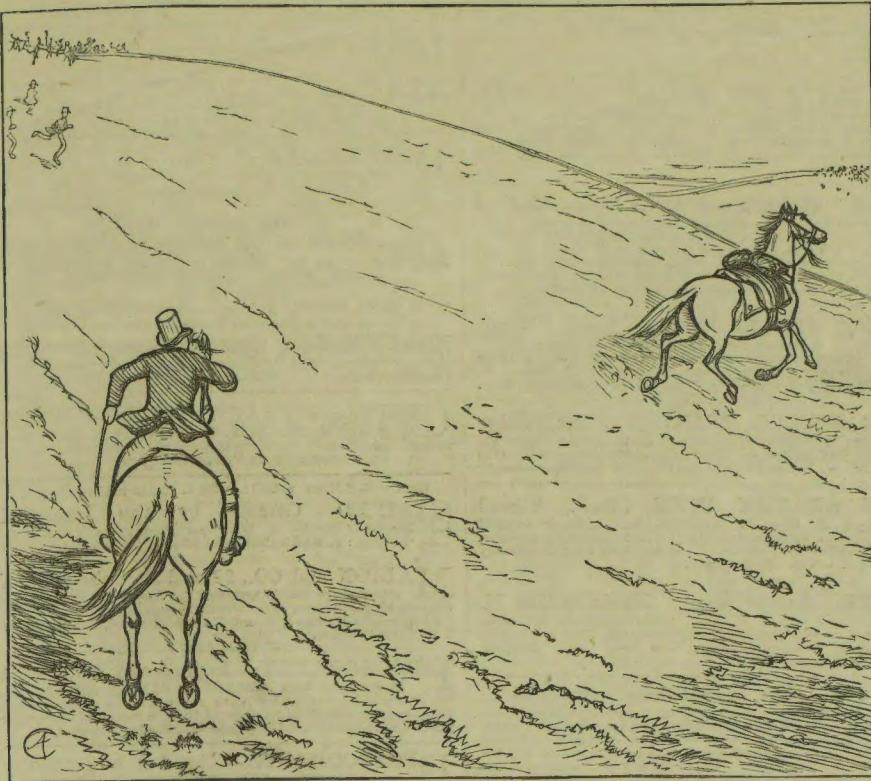
Stories in one volume: "*A Cast of the Dice*," by J. Walters (Chapman and Hall); "*Morals and Mysteries*," by Hamilton Aidé; "*Sisters and Wives*," by Sarah Tytler (Smith and Elder); "*Joined to an Idol*," by G. S. M. (J. and C. Mozley); "*The Mistress of Langdale Hall*," by Rosa M. Kettle (S. Tinsley); "*Sir Edward's Wife*," by Hamilton Marshall (H. S. King and Co.); "*In Quest: A Story of Modern Tendencies*" (British and Colonial Publishing Company); "*£2000 Reward: A Tale of London Life*," by Eliza Melville (Dean and Son); "*Tottie's Trial*," by Kay Spen (A. Strahan and Co.).

Mr. J. T. Wood is making great progress in opening up the whole site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

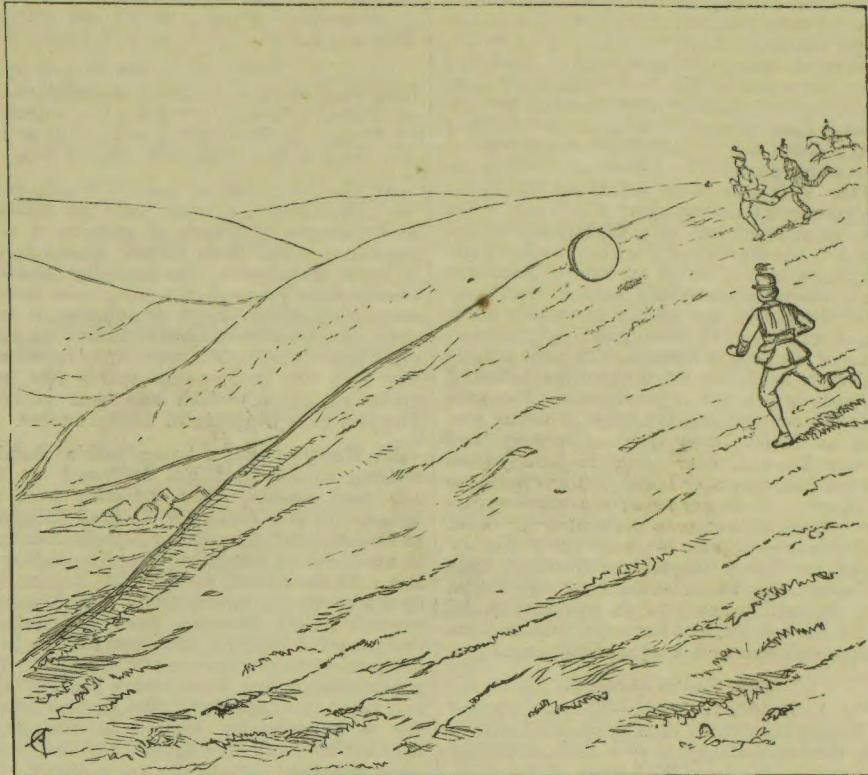
It is stated that Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B., now Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, has accepted the permanent post of Controller of the Navy.

SKETCHES AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.





A DESERTER.



A RUNAWAY DRUM.

SKETCHES AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual field-day, review, and manœuvres of a mimic battle, to prove the efficiency of the metropolitan and home counties volunteer corps, which took place on Brighton Downs on Easter Monday, were fully described in our last. It will be remembered that all the troops assembled for the military manœuvres were divided into the force commanded by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, on the Brighton side, and the force placed under Major-General Daniel Lysons, on the Lewes side; both together numbered about 23,000 men. The position of Sir Alfred Horsford was at the Brighton racecourse; that of General Lysons, who marched from Lewes, was at Newmarket Hill. The conflict began at twelve o'clock, and went on till half-past one, by which time the centre of Horsford's line was pierced through, while the left wing of Lysons was overlapped and taken in flank; so that the umpires, on the staff of General Ellice, the commander-in-chief, declared it a drawn game. The sharpest fighting was around the copse of Woodendean, held by a strong force of General Lysons' troops, and subjected to a vigorous attack from Sir A. Horsford's right wing. This was gradually extended, as the left wing of General Lysons retired under cover of artillery, falling back

on Rottingdean; but the advanced right of General Lysons pushed its way, threatening to turn the left of Sir A. Horsford. From Woodendean-hill to the Warren Farm, an almost simultaneous advance was made all down the slopes, and for three-quarters of an hour the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon were deafening. The changes of position were frequent on Horsford's side, and though not executed with all the precision witnessed in the Hampshire manœuvres of the regular troops, there was a prompt obedience on the part of the volunteers which showed that they are quite sufficiently trained to derive great benefit from such strategic movements as that in which they were engaged. A variety of minor incidents, chiefly personal, in the experiences of the gallant volunteers on Easter Monday, and of the spectators who thronged to witness their performance, are sketched by the Artists of this Journal.

The first review held at Brighton since the institution of the volunteer force was in 1861, under General Sir James Yorke Scarlett; the second, under Lord Clyde, in 1862, when 20,000 men were present; and the third, under Lord W. Paulet, in 1863, when only 14,625 took part. In the following year a

spot near Guildford was selected, and 16,000 men took part in the movements, under General Pennefather; but in 1865 and 1866 the volunteers again went to Brighton. On the former occasion 2000 men were present, under the command of Major-General Walpole; and Lieutenant-General Garrett commanded in 1866. In 1867 the volunteers went for the first time to Dover, where 25,000 men, including 2000 Regulars, were assembled, under the command of Major-General M'Cleverty; and in the following year the ground was again changed to Portsmouth, when nearly 30,000 men were present (28,000 volunteers and 2000 regulars), under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller. On the next occasion, 1869, Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant took command at Dover. This was the memorable year when, the wind blowing with the force of a hurricane, accompanied by hail and sleet, the review was put a stop to; but, the weather afterwards clearing up a little, the Duke of Cambridge, who was present, ordered it to be held. In 1870, 25,576 volunteers were again assembled on Brighton Downs, under the command of Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett; and last year 24,000 men were present, under the command of Sir Hope Grant.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The promise of an early spring, which gave a premature development to the Easter fashions, has not been fulfilled, and all the lighter and gayer materials have been laid aside until a favourable change declares itself. The Longchamps promenade was an utter failure; there was the usual number of vehicles of the customary heterogeneous description, but scarcely half a dozen elegant toilettes were visible between the Avenue de l'Impératrice and the lakes. This was to be accounted for by the inclemency of the weather, which up to the present moment has only slightly moderated, much to the disgust of Parisian modistes and élégantes, both of whom are avowedly anxious for a return to something akin to that luxuriant display in the matter of female attire which was one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Second Empire. The most notable change to be chronicled is the introduction of foulards as toilettes de promenade. Foulards, blue and bouquetière, are worn by young persons as tunics Louis Quinze, Dubarry, and Manon Lescaut, over plain foulard jupons plaited half way up. Little patterns are more in favour than larger ones; nevertheless, certain élégantes evince a preference for black foulards covered with large designs of flowers which are better adapted for furniture than for robes, and which exact from the wearer that she shall not only be an authority in the world of fashion, but have the distingué air indispensable to such a style of costume.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Toilette de Diner.—The robe à traîne of Louise blue poult de soie, trimmed with a deep flounce, scalloped at each end, and falling about six inches from the bottom of the skirt, is covered with a white lace tunic, caught up at each side. The corsage of blue poult de soie, trimmed in front with a narrow plaiting edged with biais, and having blue velvet shoulder-straps bordered with white lace, is cut low, so as to show a plaited chemisette trimmed with lace beneath. The sleeves, of poult de soie, arranged en bouillonnée, reach no further than the elbows, where they are fastened with a bow of blue velvet, and are supplemented by very full white lace sleeves, worked into a succession of bouillonnées, each trimmed with a blue velvet bow. The corsage is completed by two pointed basques of blue poult de soie edged with blue velvet, fastened at the waist by a velvet ceinture.

Fig. 2. Toilette de Visite.—Robe à demi-traine of pearl-grey faille, trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted by two smaller ones with plaited headings. The cashmere tunic, of a darker shade of grey, scolloped round the edges, and trimmed with embroidered designs; and a long fringe, combining both shades of grey, forms a tablier in front and a train behind falling over the faille skirt. The corsage of the tunic is relieved with revers, and the sleeves have cuffs, both being scolloped and trimmed with embroidered designs. The chapeau, of maïzé-coloured faille, is trimmed with white faille ribbon, a white aigrette, and a tuft of maroon-coloured feathers.

Fig. 3. Toilette de Promenade Pompadour, the under skirt of which, trimmed with a deep flounce having a plaited heading, is in sky-blue taffeta. The tunic, which is of white foulard or mousseline laine, spotted with little bouquets of flowers, forms a manteau abbé galant behind. In front it is fastened with blue velvet bows, and falls in rounded points at each side, the edges being trimmed with a plaiting of blue taffeta. The sleeves, of medium size down to the elbows, are trimmed at the bottom with a deep flounce, gathered up and secured at the elbows by a plaiting of taffeta. The chapeau rond, of rice straw, is trimmed with a garland of roses falling down over the shoulder, and a bow of sky-blue taffeta similar to the robe.

Fig. 4. Toilette de Visite à demi-traine of mignonette green poult de soie, the under skirt of which is trimmed with three vandyked ruches of a darker shade of green, placed at equal distances from each other, so as to give the skirt the appearance of a succession of bouillonnées. The upper skirt, forming a tablier in front, falls in rounded points at each side. It is caught up behind en pouffe by one of the before-mentioned ruches, which also trim it at the side and in front. The little jacket, cut to the shape, has a succession of basques all round. Other ruches simulate braces over the shoulders, and trim the large cuffs of the sleeves. The chapeau, of rice straw, has the front encircled with a garland of white periwinkle. A large veil of embroidered white tulle covers both the flowers and the chapeau, and is fastened under the chin. Two bouquets of roses and leaves are posed on the veil at the left side.

Mr. Mechi has drawn up a comparison of the agricultural statistics of the United States and the United Kingdom. He thinks they suggest that labour of every kind must rise in price here so long as cheese, butter, meat, and milk continue at their present high prices, bread being also much dearer here than in other countries.

The Edinburgh Courant reports that the plans for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral in that city are making rapid progress under the hands of the architect, Mr. William Hay. The Royal pew, occupying the west end of the church, takes up about a third of the area of the choir proper, and consists of a wide central stall with three stalls on each side. It is elevated on a platform about three feet above the floor of the choir, and the front is ornamented with oak canopies over each stall.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Hampshire magistrates, on Monday, accepted a tender for £27,700 for the construction of new assize courts and offices at Winchester.

Mr. J. R. Blair, one of the judges of the Liverpool County Court, has resigned on account of ill-health; and the Recorderships of Plymouth, Devonport, and Wells is rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Sanders.

At the West Riding Assizes, on Thursday week, Miss Issott, a Leeds milliner, obtained £400 damages for breach of promise of marriage from a well-to-do farmer named Smith, living at Swillington. On Saturday Miss Gill, twenty-three years of age, sought to recover compensation for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant being a farmer six years older than herself. The peculiarity in the case was that two promises to marry had been made, neither of which had been fulfilled. The jury gave the plaintiff £500 damages.

Mr. George Cowl, a homeopathic chemist, residing at Heywood, has recovered, at the Liverpool Assizes, £700 and costs from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, as compensation for personal injuries sustained in a collision on the defendants' line on May 19 last. At the Bristol Assizes, Miss Rogers, the daughter of a coachbuilder in Bristol, has recovered £1100 damages from the Midland Company for injuries sustained in a railway accident at Gloucester on Oct. 15, 1870. The young woman was twenty-nine years of age, and about to be married. The doctors believe she is permanently injured in the spine. Another similar action against the same company has been arranged, the plaintiff, Mr. Johnson, accepting £1800.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, returned true bills against the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy for perjury and forgery. On Wednesday he was called upon to plead to two indictments of perjury and one of forgery. He was charged in the name of Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, alias Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, and in reply to the usual questions put by the Clerk of Arraigns, pleaded not guilty. A writ of certiorari has been granted removing all the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench for trial, and the case cannot, therefore, be heard for several weeks.

A true bill having been found, at the Central Criminal Court, against Arthur O'Connor for having presented a pistol at the Queen, with intent to alarm her Majesty, the prisoner was on Tuesday indicted before the Deputy Recorder, and pleaded guilty. An attempt was made on Thursday to show that he was of unsound mind, but after much medical evidence the jury interposed, and said they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner was of perfectly sound mind, and quite competent to plead to the charge that had been preferred against him. The prisoner was at once called up, and the learned Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year, and during that period that he should receive twenty stripes from a birch rod.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Mary Goddard, the wife of a fishmonger in Larkhall-lane, Clapham, and her son, John Goddard, were convicted of setting fire to their shop, with a view to defraud the Guardian Fire Office, and sentenced—the woman to six and her son to three months' hard labour. Montague Charles Burney pleaded guilty to forging two cheques for £150 and £25 upon Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s bank, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Joseph Thompson, formerly a teller in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, yesterday week, for embezzling £700.

Another examination of the Rev. Richard Arthur Carden, D.D., formerly minister of St. James's Chapel, Kennington, took place on Saturday last. He is charged by the Charity Organisation Society with obtaining money under false pretences for alleged charitable purposes. Amongst other witnesses, Lord Elliot, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, and Mr. Bancroft, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, deposed to having sent various sums on the application of the accused. He was again remanded.

A murder, which appears to have been perpetrated on Sunday, has been discovered at a house in Park-lane. Madame Riel, a French lady residing there, was observed in her dressing-room at about eleven o'clock on Sunday preparing for a walk, but was not seen alive again. There appears to have been in the house at the time Marguerite Dixblancs, the cook, and Elizabeth Watts, a housemaid. Watts inquired about her mistress in the course of the day, and Dixblancs said she had gone out. The cook went away about six o'clock in the evening, and has not returned. The daughter of Madame Riel (Mdlle. Riel, who is a member of the French company performing at the St. James's Theatre) arrived on Monday morning by the night mail-train from Paris, and a search then took place for her mother. The pantry was found locked and the key missing, but a duplicate key being obtained the unfortunate lady was found lying dead with a thick knotted cord around her neck, her face covered with marks of blows. A large sum of money has disappeared from an escritoire, and suspicion rests upon Marguerite Dixblancs. An inquest on the body of Madame Riel took place on Wednesday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Marguerite Dixblancs.

The Edinburgh Courant reports that the plans for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral in that city are making rapid progress under the hands of the architect, Mr. William Hay. The Royal pew, occupying the west end of the church, takes up about a third of the area of the choir proper, and consists of a wide central stall with three stalls on each side. It is elevated on a platform about three feet above the floor of the choir, and the front is ornamented with oak canopies over each stall.

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